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Extracts from the Kingston
gazette

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EXTRACTS FROM THE KINGSTON GAZETTE (Canadian Public Archieves)

VOL. I. Part - 2

Transcribed by Richard C. Knopf, Anthony Wayne Parkway Board,

February-March, 1958

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Capitulation of York.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen for the surrender of the Town of York, in Upper Canada, to the Army and Navy of the United States under the Command of Major General Dearborn & Commodore Chauncey.

That the troops regular and militia, at this post and Naval Officers and Seamen shall surrender as prisoners of war.

The troops regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the Naval Officers and Seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all the stores Naval and Military [be] given up to the Commanding Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States -- that all private property will be guaranteed to the citizens of the Town of York.

That all papers belonging to the Civil Officers shall be retained by them -- that such Surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian Militia shall not be considered prisoners of War.

That one Lieut Colonel, one Major, thirteen Captains, nine Lieutenants, eleven Ensigns One Quarter Master, one Deputy Adjutant General, of Militia Viz: --

Lieutenant Colonel Chewett:

Major Allen: Captains John Wilson, John Button, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thompson, John Robinson, Samuel Robinson, Thomas Hamilton, John Burn, William Jarvis: Quarter Master Charles Baynes. Lieutenants:

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Major Allan: Captains John Wilson, John Burton, Peter Robinson, Ranton Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thompson, John Robinson, Samuel Robinson, Thomas Hamilton, John Burn, William Jarvis: Quarter Master Charles Baynes. Lieutenants:

John H. Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburch, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, William Jarvis, Edward McMahon, John Wilson, Ely Playter. Ennigns, Andrew Thompson, Alfred Senolly, Donald McArthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, James Chewett, George Kink, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, Dotrcey[?] Boulton:

Nineteen Serjeants four Corporals and 200 and 4 rank and file.

Of the field Train Department, William Dunbar.

Of the Provincial Navy, Capt. F. Goveraux. Midshipmen John Ridout, & Lewis Bauper; Lieutenant Green; Clerk James Langsdon; one boatswain; fifteen naval artificers: Of H. M. regular troops Lieutenant DeKouven, one Serjeant Major

And of the Royal Artillery one Bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of War, and accounted for in the exchanges of prisoners, between the United States and Great Britain

(signed) G. S. Mitchell
Lieut Col 3d A.U.S.
and A.D.C. to Maj. Gen Dearborn
William King, Major
of the 15th U.S. Infantry
Jesse D. Elliot Lieut
U.S. Navy

William Chewett Lieut Colonel Commanding the 3d York Militia U.C.

William Allen, Major 3 York Militia U.C.

F. Gaurreau, Lieut M Department

John H. Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburgh, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, William Jarvis, Edward Markham, John Wilson, Ely Playter, Knaggs, Andrew Thompson, Alfred Sewell, Donald McArthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, James Chewett, George Kirk, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, Doterey[?] Boulton:

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William Allen, Major 3 York Militia U.C.

F. Sauvreau, Lieut R Department

Sacketts Harbour

The British fleet, of 5 or 6 sail were discovered off our harbour early yesterday morning.

By 9 O'Clock it was reduced to a certainty that it was their intention to land. Alarm Guns were fired, and every preparation made to give them a warm reception.

A light wind and some other causes prevented their landing until 4 O'Clock this morning, when they effected it, with considerable loss.

This action continued warm and general until 6 OClock, when it terminated in the retreat of the enemy to their fleet: I am not able to give you the number of killed and wounded on either side, but it is considerable on both.

Lieutenant Colonel Mills of the Volunteers is amongst the Slain, Colonel Bachus of the 1st light dragoons is said to be mortally wounded.

Two General Officers of the enemy were found dead on the field.

It is understood that Governor Prevost commaidng the enemy

General Brown commanded our forces and fought bravely

The enemy are making out of the harbour.

We regret to say, that the Naval Officer who had command of the Part of the Naval Stores, apprehensive that the enemy would carry the Place, ordered them to set on fire at the early part of the engagement.

Extracts of a Letter, dated Sacketts Harbour

May 29th 1813.

SIR JAMES YOES [Yeos] FLEET

The fleet under the command of Sir James Yoe, came to anchor of the nine miles Point on Thursday last, and sent in five small American Vessels prizes, together with property taken from the enemy valued at £ 6,000.

The vessels we understand were taken near the Genesee River, on their way to Fort George, with Provisions for the American Army.

On the approach of our fleet they were abandoned by their Crews.

The fleet sailed again early Friday morning.

Last Saturday 113 American prisoners taken by Brigadier General Vincent on the 6th instant, arrived in Town and on Sunday morning they proceeded in Boats for Montreal.

One of the number was ascertained to be a deserter, from his Majestys 6th Regiment of foot, and was in consequence lodged in the Goal of this place.

FITZGIBBON AFFAIR

General Order

Head Quarters Kingston
Adjutant Generals Office
June the 28th 1813.

The commander of the forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the Army that a report, has just been received from Brigadier General Vincent, of a most judicious and spirited exploit achieved by a small detachment of the 49th Regiment, amounting to 48 rank and file under Lieut Fitzgibbon and a band of Indians — which terminated in the defeat and capture of a considerable detachment of the American Regular Army under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Boerstler, of the 14th U States Regiment, after sustaining considerable loss.

Lieutenant Fitzgibbon on reconnoitering the enemys position, and finding him too numerous to oppose with his small force, with great presence of mind, kept him in check, while he sent and summoned him to surrender in the name of Major Deharen, and which he was fortunately enabled to enforce by prompt and timely advance of the light Division under that Officer by whose vigorious cooperation, the capture of the enemys force consisting of 1 Lieut Colonel, 1 Colonel, 6 Captains, 15 Rank and file, one 12 pounder, one 6 pounder, Field pieces and a stand of Colors, was effected on the field.

Not a single British soldier is reported to have fallen on this occasion. The Indian warriors behaved with great steadiness and courage, and His Excellency has great satisfaction in learning that they conducted themselves with the greatest humanity and forbearance towards the Prisoners, after the Action

By His Excellencys Command / Edward Baynes / Adjutant General

THE FLEET

The fleet returned yesterday and landed all the Officers and 150 of the Privates.

It is understood that this detachment under Lieutenant Col Boenstler, marched with the intention of Cutting off the advance division of light troops which effected his own defeat and Capture.

SHANNON AND CHESAPEAKE.

Yesterday afternoon, the inhabitants of Halifax were honored with the gratifying sight of seeing an American frigate following a British one, up the Harbour and had the pleasure, successively of cheering the Gallant Heroes of the Shannon & with all the warmth of honest enthusiasm. The following are all the particulars of this briliant affair, which we have been able to collect, from conversations with the Officers of the Shannon -- we are confident they will be found materially correct.

On the 25th of May His Majestys Ship Tenedas which has formerly three month been cruising in Boston Bay, with the Shannon separated from her, and Captain Parker was instructed by Capt Broke, not to rejoin him until about the 14th of June -- this was done in the hope and expectation that the Cheaapeake frigate, finding the Shannon was cruising alone off Boston, would come out and give her battle -- nor were our Tars disappointed -- early in the morning of the 1st. the Shannon stood in close to the Boston light House, and observed the Chesapeake lying at anchor, with Royal yards across and apparently ready for Sea -- the British colours were then hoisted on board the Shannon, and she hove to, near the land; at 9 A.M. the enemys frigate was observed to loosen her sails and fire a gun -- at half past twelve she weighed anchor, and stood out of the Harbour, when the Shannon sailed and under easy sail edged off the land followed by the Chesapeake; at 4 OClock, shortened sails, at 5 hove to, with the Top sails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her into action before dark## # -- in twenty minutes after, the Chesapeake cheered within

musket shot of the Shannon still standing towards her in such a way, as left our Tars in uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage -- at half past five however she luffed up on the Shannons weather quarter, stood on within hail, and fired her broad side, which was immediately returned, and with a fire so well directed, that every shot told -- here the action commenced -- in five minutes the Chesapeake fell along side the Shannon, and was boarded in her tops as well as on her decks, by our gallant country men, and in eleven minutes from the commencement of the action, her three Ensigns were hauled down, and soon afterwards replaced by the British flag. Her decks were cleared of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great proportion of the prisoners removed, but of her -- and accompanied by the Shannon, she was steered for this port.

We have now, hoever to give the melancholy statement of the Killed and wounded, and when our readers taken into consideration the shortness of the Action, they will be surprised at the magnitude -- on board the Shannon, the 1st Lieutenant, Mr Watt, the Purser, Mr. Oldham: Capt Clark, McDunn; and 23 Seamen were killed, -- and Captain Broke# severely wounded, a midshipman 56 Seamen wounded; on board the Chesapeake, there were about 70 killed and upwards of 100 wounded -- among the former were Mr Ballard 4th Lieutenant. Lieutenant Broom of the marines; the Master and several petty Officers -- among the latter Captain Lawrence, who died on Saturday last; the first Lieutenant Mr Ludlow, who received 5 wounds -- three of which were severe, but is likely to do well, and some petty officers also.

Immediately after the Ships anchored the wounded were landed, and under the skill and care of Dr. Rowland of the Naval Hospitals, we hope will soon be in a state of convalescence.

Capt Broke, we understand, nobly led the boarders from the quarter deck and was we are sorry to state, severly wounded, in the moment of victory by a saber, on the head, while exerting himself to save two Americans, from the fury of his men -- he is however, we rejoice to say in a fair way of recovery, and we hope will soon be able to return to that staion, which he filled with so much benefit to his Country, and with such imperishable honor to himself.

Lieut Wart was killed after boarding the Chesapeake he was an excellent Officer. Messrs. Oldham and Dunn, commanded parties on the quarter Deck and were killed early in the action -- the former has a wife and family, who have thus suddenly been deprived of thei best friend -- though classed in the list of noncombatants, he shared in the Glories and dangers of his comrades and was too easily enrolled among the dead. On Capt Broke being wounded the command of the Shannon devolved on the 2d Lieutenant Mr Wallis who conducted himself in a very brave manner.

The body of Captain Lawrence, was brought into this port, and will we have no doubt, be buried, with all the honors due to his rank, and to a brave man -- he was twice wounded yet he kept the deck -- his third and fatal wound was from a grape shot, which passed through his stomach, and he fell.

The Chesapeak is nearly 200 tons burthen larger than the Shannon -- and had at least 60 men more than her on board.

Halifax June 1st 1813.

A fleet of transports were entering the Harbour — A convoy from the West Indians with from 1700 to 2000 Troops arrived.

MAJOR CHAPINS EXPEDITION

On Wednesday last Major C. Chapin of this village (Buffalo) organized a small company of Mounted Riflemen, and crossed into Canada, for the purpose of clearing the frontier of persons inimical to the States, and protecting the inhabitants from the outrages of the enemy, and their property from merciless plunderers.

SIR JAMES YOES E[X]PEDITION

A daring and well planned Enterprize under the command of Commodore Sir James Yoe, for surprizing the American Squadron under their Batteries at Sackets Harbour, was undertaken on Wednesday last, but given up in consequence of discovering that a desertion had taken place from the party to the enemy.

Our brave tars, with a small detachment of theRoyal Scott and hundredth Regt. lay concealed in the woods, within ten miles of the enemys Squadron, the whole of Thursday, and the attack was to have taken place on that night.

While the party was about ertiring the next morning, Commodore Chauncey with his whole Squadron got under weight, and stood out of Sackets Harbour but our brave fellows, notwithstanding they had a distance of near forty mile to row, effected their retreat to Kingston without difficulty or loss.

AN ADDRESS TO CANADIANS

The commandant at Fort Erie, finding the people in that vicinity anxious to obtain special protection, deems it necessary to make a public declaration that all those who may come forward and enroll their names with him and claim the protection of the United States shall have their property and persons secured to them inviolate.

He invites all who mean to pursue this course to take it immediately; that they may be distinguished from the enemy; and while he assures them, that their interests and happiness will be regarded by the United States; he solemnly warms those who may obstinately continue inimical that they are bringing on themselves, the most rigorous and disastrous consequences; as they will be pursued and treated with that spirit of retaliation which the treatment of American prisoners in the hands of the British so justly inspires

(signed) James P. Preston

Lieut Col. Commanding at Fort Erie

Black, Rock. and Buffalo.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE.

The respect due to the brave enemy was shewn to the remains of Captain Lawrence -- The corpse was landed from the Chesapeake, under a discharge of minute guns, and at 2 OClock reached the Kings Wharf -- the American Ensign was spread overe the coffin as a pall, on which was placed the Sword of the deceased -- Six Captains of the Navy officiated as Pall Bearers -- 6 companies of the 64 Regiment, Commanded by Sir John Wardlow proceeded the corpse -- the Officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners. -- the Officers of the Navy Generally attended -- Sir James Saumarer the staff officer of the Garrison, and the procession was closed by a number of respectable Inhabitants -- The funeral service was performed by the Rector of St Paul's and three vollies discharged by the troops over the Grave.

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Several letter from some of the Officers of the Chesapeake, were received in Town on Saturday last from Halifax Via New Bedford.

They state the following particulars of the late unhappy affair between the Chesapeak and Shannon frigates.

On the first broad side, Captain Lawrence was wounded, in the left leg, and immediately after receiving ammusket ball through his body.

Lieut Ludlow was also twice wounded by a Musket or Grape shot -- Mr. White the sailing Master killed -- Lieut Ballard had his leg shot off, -- Lieut Broome mortally wounded, and the Bugle man killed. About this time, the ship had her head sails shot away, spanker trails foul by the cutting away of her rigging.

In this situation the ship became unmanageable, and fell on board the Shannon, where nearly 200 of her crew sprang on board the Chesapeake, with Captain Broke at their head, and immediately carried her.

NAVAL FORCE

The naval force of the enemy, on Lake Ontario, are cruising from Niagara down to the American side of the Lake for the purpose it would seem of sweeping the coast, in which they have been but too successful.

On Saturday the 12th inst, near the eight mile Creek, they captured two Schooners and several Boats, with valuable Cargoes, bound from Oswego to Niagara. On Thursday the 15th at 4 P.M. the force appeared off the mouth of the Genesee River, to which place they sent several boats with about 500 men, 150 of whom landed and went into the village of Charlotte, placed centries around the place, to prevent the inhabitants from going out to give the alarm, shut the citizens up in 1 or 2 buildings and proceeded to execute their object.

They entered the store house and took off between 4 and 500 barrels of flour Pork &c. together with a large boat laden with 1200 bushels of Corn destined for our troops at Niagara.

About 800 of the Militia of Pensfield turned out, but did not arrive in season. The enemy went off about 4 in the next morning, having met with no opposition but from the owners of the boat, Messrs. Spalding and Hildreth.

From this they proceeded to Lodus befor which place they appeared on Saturday last about 5 P.M. and sent a demand for the property, there to be delivered up, accompanied with a threat to burn the place if refused.

The property which had been removed at a safe distance, and the enemy being disappointed, executed their threats on Sunday by setting fire to several building near the water.

We have heard of but one man being killed Abs Warner.

On the first alarm Colonel Swifts regimmnt of Militia were ordered out, but reaching the Point of attack, before the enemy appeared were dismissed.

They have however, been called on again: and we understand, the Artillery under Capt A Dor of Geneva have turned out with an alacrity highly commendable.

General Order

Adjutant Generals Office

Kingston July 15th 1813.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received from Major General De Rottenburgh, the official report of Lieutenant Clark of the 2nd. Lincoln Militia of the successful attack made on the enemys Post at Black Rock; on the morning of the 11th inst Lieut. Colonel Bishopp being unable to write in conqequence of the severe wounds he has received.

Lieut Colonel Clark reports, that the objects of the enterprise were atchieved with the utmost gallantry, and that by the judicious arrangement of Lieut Colonel Bishopp, the enemys Blockhouse Stores, Barracks and Dockyard together with a large vessel were burnt, and all the Ordnance stores, that could not be removed were destroyed, and the detachment was on the point of reembarking without having lost a single man, when it was warmly attacked by a strong reinforcement of the enemy aided by a numerous body of Indians, who had been enabled to approach under cover of the surrounding woods, and kept up a galling fire upon the boats. The Detachment had 13 rank and file killed.

Lieut. Colonel Bishopp and Captain Saunders of the 41st Regiment severely wounded-- Lieut. Col. Clark, 2d Lincoln Militia and Lieut. Monpesson 41st. slightly wounded. The Ordnance captured and destroyed consists of three 12 Pounders, one 9 Pounder, three 6 Pounders, and about 200 stand of Arms; 8 large Boats and Scows were brought away loaded with stores. His Excellency laments that the severe wounds of

Lieut Col Bishopp will deprive the Army, for a time, of his gallant and able services, and is happy to learn that the wound of Lieut. Col. Clarke, is not likely long, to restrain the zeal and energy with which that Officer has so eminently distinguished himself.

By His Excellency's Command

Edward Baynes

Adjutant General

GENERAL VINCENT

To Brigadier General Vincent, Commanding His Majestys Forces on the Niagara Frontier in Upper Canada

We the Magistrates and the principal Inhabitants of York; his Majesty's Loyal and faithful subjects, feel it a duty we owe to our Country, to notice in the most public manner, the signal Victory obtained over the Enemy by the brave Troops under your xommand on the 6th inst -- an achievement which History must select as one worthy of the pages.

However we may grieve at the fall of Fort George, a disaster inflicted upon us by the Enemy in numbers immensely superior to us, and aided by a Fleet and Powerful Artillery, we are nevertheless sensible how much applause is due to you, when we consider, that in the defence of that place the Glory of the British Army was nobly sustained. That your retreat in front of the numerous Foe, was effected with safety to all your Troops, with adequate Artillery ammunition and Stores -- and that without sustaining any loss on your march, you had taken a judicious position where you so effectually checked the further advance of the enemy. But Sir, peculiar pride in our Country, and gratitude to you and your brave Officers and Soldiers absorb all our feelings when we perceive you taking the great resolution of surprizing the enemy in their camp -- a resolution not of Rashness, but of judgement -- as vigorous in its execution, as it was bold in idea as prompt as it was important, not only anticipating by a few hours the enemy in his meditated attack upon you, but completely foiling him in all his hopes. We beg you to

accept this tender of your confidence and be assured, that it flows from an honest pride in the glory of our Mother Country, and that however long this war may be protracted whatever privations, griefs and losses it may bring upon us, we only wish for its termination in the expulsion of our unprovoked and malicious invaders in added splendor to the British Arms, and in a peace comporting with the dignity of the Empire.

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To the above address the General was pleased to return the following reply.

Gentlemen

The very gratifying expressions of the approbation of the principal Inhabitants of York of the services of the gallant Troops under my command during the late operations, and particularly in the attack on the Enemys Camp at Gages on the 6th shall be immediately communicated to, and will be duly appreciated by them.

The merit you so flatteringly impute to myself I feel a pride in referring to the Troops -- with them and for them I offer you my grateful thanks and approbation of our distinguished fellows will not relax the efforts the army is about to make to expel the Enemy from our yerritory, and to carry the war into their own.

York June 29th 1813.

The Editor of the Kingston Gazette is requested to publish the following Address and Answer.

The Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of York, (Upper Canada) at a meeting held on Wednesday the 16th day of June 1813. -- The Hon Mr Justice Campbell in the Chair -- Having taken into consideration the great and important services, rendered to this Country by Brigadier General Vincent Commanding his Majesty's Forces on the Niagara frontier, and by Brigadier General Proctor, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Western District -- and being desirous of expressing their sense of gratitude for the same, as well as their admiration of the consumate skill and gallantry displayed by those Officers in their respective commands, exemplified in a variety of brilliant achievements and splendid victories gained over a foe in every instance immensely superior in numbers -- Do unanimously resolve:

1st. That the foregoing address be presented to Brigadier General Vincent, by a Deputation from this meeting; and that Alexr. Wood, Quetton St George, and DArcy Boulton Esqrs. be the Gentlemen deputed for that purpose.

2nd That the foregoing address to be transmitted by the Chairman to Brigadier General Proctor, by the first safe conveyance (This address will appear so soon as General Proctors Answer is received)

Address from the resident members of His Majestys Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada, to His Honor Sir R. H. Sheaffe on his departure from Kingston.

Kingston , June 15th 1813.

Sir

The resident members of the Executive Council, cannot suffer you to quit the Chair of this Province, without assurance of our sincere respect.

In the shot period of your command we have had occasion to congratulate the public upon that display of candor justice, and impartiality which has marked your administration, and our selves for the urbanity and confidence of your official intercourse.

In common with the whole Province, we acknowledge to owe its salvation to your military talents, on the memorable day when you succeeded to the command.

We can justly appreciate the high inducements, which retained you with so inadequate a force at the Capital, when threatened by the whole naval and military power of the Enemy.

To us it is not less surprising, that so unequal a contest should have been protracted long enough, to defeat the great object of the Enemy, than that you should finally have effected a retreat from tenfold your numbers.

With cordial wishes for your health and prosperity, we have the honor to be, Sir Your faithful and obedient servants

(Signed) Thomas Scott C Justice

John MGill

Wm. Dummer Powell

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To which his Honor was pleased to make the following Reply:

Kingston June 16th 1813.

Honorable Gentlemen.

I received with great satisfaction the testimony of approbation of my public conduct, and of personal regard towards me, conveyed in the letter which you have been pleased to address to me. If on my administration of the civil office there can be raised a just claim to commendation; I cannot but be snesible of the share which belongs to the Executive Council, from whose experience and ability, I have derived the most essential aid and support, rendered the more acceptable, by the manner, in which, on all occasions, they have been afforded.

Accept. gentlemen, the assurances of the lively interest, which I shall always feel in your welfare and of the well merited esteem with which

I have the honor to be your very faithful Servant

R. H. Sheaffe

To the Hon: the resident

Members of the Executive Council.

General Order

Head Quarters Kingston

Adjutant Generals Office

July 24th 1813.

An Express was received at Kingston on the 20th inst, announcing that a Brigade of Batteaux loaded with Provisions, under the convoy of a Gunboat of the second class had been surprized and captured at day break, by a party of the Enemy, who had crossed the River with two armed Sloops. Three Gunboats were immediately dispatched from Kingston under the command of Lieut Scott, Royal Navy, with the view of intercepting the enemy if they should attempt to pass by the south side of the River, and a detachment of the 100th Regiment under Captain Martin proceeded by the Northern Channel

These parties united below Long Island and having learnt that the enemy ######## had carried the captured Batteaux into Goose Creek, they immediately pushed for that place; but before they got sight of the enemys Sloops the evening was so far advanced as to preclude the possibility of attacking them before dark.

It was therefore determined to defer it until ensuing morning, and the Gun Boats returned to the entrance of the Stream, where they met a detachment of the 41st Regiment, with a Gun Boat under Major Frend, who assumed the command of the whole; and at 3 OClock in the morning proceeded up the creek in the hope of gaining the enemys position by dawn of day, when it was discovered that the Enemy had removed their sloops several miles higher up the Creek, where the Channel became so narrow that the Gun Boats could not use their oars, nor turn, so as to

bring their guns to bear upon the banks -- and their further progress was here impeded by large trees felled across the stream, in the attempt to remove these obstacles, the party were fired upon by our Sloops, and from a gun in a log Fort, which the Enemy had erected on the left bank, as well as from musketry, on the same side of the Creek, which was covered by a thick wood and where the enemy was posted in a very strong position.

A detachment of Troops had been landed on the right Bank from whence it was found to be impracticable to gain the enemys position.

These troops immediately returned, and embarked in the sternmost boats to cross over to the left bank, but from the swampy nature of the soil, no fit place for landing could be found.

The leading Boat being exposed to a heavy and galling fire, and having so many of her crew wounded, as to check the fire of her gun, the only one that could be brought to bear upon the enemy, the Troops led by Lieutenant Fawcett of the 100th. Regiment in the most gallant manner, leaped into the water, and carrying their arms and ammunition over their heads, succeeded in gaining the land, and instantly drove the enemy with precipitation, to seek shelter with a strong log intrenchment, to which they were pursued.

The undaunted gallantry displayed by the troops on this occasion, was well calculated to surmount every obstacle, but the enemy #appearing to receive numerous reinforcements from the interior, and the very great natural strength of their position, in which they were posted added to the impracticability of the Gun Boats cooperating, induced Major Frend to order the reembarkation of the troops, considering the object of the

service upon which he was employed as not justifying his perseverance in so unequal a contest, and which would when attained, have ill compensated for the unavoidable sacrifice of many valuable lives. The detachment lost one gunner and three Private soldiers of the 41st regt killed.

Mr. Hogo, midshipman 12 rank and file, and 4 seamen wounded.

Capt Miles Aid de Camp to the Commander of the forces, who had been dispatched to procure intelligence, met Major Frend on his route, and was induced to embark on his boat, has been on this occasion severely and dangerously wounded.

It is with the deepest regret his Excellency laments that the fair promise which zeal, talent and undaunted courage held forth of rising honor and eminence in the profession of arms are threatened to be the ultimate sacrifice of this Gallant young Officers life

By His Excellencys Command

Edward Baynes

Adjutant General

Capt Milnes Died

On Sunday last the 25th inst, in the 21st year of his age Captain Henry B. O. Milnes of the first regiment of Foot Guards, Aid de Camp, to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and third son of Sir Robert Shore Miles, Baronet, of Ollerton in Nottinghamshire England.

This gallant and highly promising young Officer was wounded on the morning of the 21st in an attempt to recover a Gun Boat and several Batteaux, which has been surprized by the Enemy, and carried several miles up into a Creek on the South side of the Saint Lawrence below Gananoqui.

He had not been ordered upon that service, but his ardent thirst for military fame had led him to join the party engaged in it, and thus fell the early victim to an honorable desire to distinguish himself against the enemies of his Country.

His remains were yesterday interred at this place with Military honors; His Excellency the Commander of the forces, and all the Officers of the Navy and garrison attended his funeral.

Kingston Gazette July 27th 1813

The taking of York

The following account of the Enemys late visit to York, is published by authority.

At 11 O'Clock on Saturday morning, the 31st ult the Enemys fleet, consisting of 12 Sail, were seen standing for the Harbour about half past three, the Pike, the Madison and Oneida came to anchor in the Offing -- the schooners continuing to pass up the harbour with their sweeps -- about 4 O'Clock three of them came abreast of the Town, and the remainder near the Garrison and immediately afterwards several Boats full of Troops landed at the Garrison, and proceeded fr m thence to the Town of which they took possession. They opened the Goal, liberated the prisoners, and taking three soldiers confined for felony.

They then went to the Hospitals and paroled the few men that could not be removed.

They next entered the stores of Major Allan and Mr St George, and seized the con ents, consisting chiefly of Flour the same being private property. Between 11 and 12 OClock on Saturday night the three Schooners which had anchored abreast of the Town towed out, and it was supposed that the fleet would have sailed immediately but information having been given by some traitors, whose names it is hoped will be discovered, that valuable stores had been sent up the River Don the Schooners went down the Harbour on Sunday Morning, The troops were again landed, and 3 small armed Boats proceeded up the Don in search of the Stores.

In consequence however, of the very meritorious exertions, of a few young men, among whom were two by the name of Platter, every thing was conveyed away and the Boats sunk before the enemy reached the place.

Two or three boats containing trifling articles, which had been hid in the march were discovered and taken, but in their main object the enemy was completely disappointed.

As soon as the armed Boats had returned the troops went on board and by sunset both Sailors and Soldiers had evacuated the Town. The Barracks, the Wood Yard, and Store Houses on Gibralter Point, having been first set on fire by them, and at day light on the following morning the enemy's fleet sailed.

The troops which were landed, were acting as Marines, and appeared to be all they had on board the fleet, and did not exceed 240 men.

They were under the command of Commodore Chauncey, and Lieutenant Colonel Scott, an unexchanged prisoner of war on his parole, both of whom landed with the Troops.

The town upon the arrival of the enemy was totally defenceless, the Militia were still on Parole, and the principal gentlemen had retired ~~#####~~ from apprehensions of being treated with the same severity used towards several of the Inhabitants near Fort George, who had been made prisoners and sent to the U.S.

Lieut.Col. Battersby with the troops under his command, had upon the first appearance of the enemys fleet off York on the 29th proceeded from thence with his Guns to Burlington Heights, Where he had joined Major Maule, and concentrated his force on the following Evening. The enemy had during the Day landed from the fleet 300 men near Brandts house with an intention of storming the Heights, which they hoped to carry, but finding Major Maule well prepared to receive them, and being

informed of Lieutenant Colonel Battersby's march, they reembarked and stood away for York,

The plunder obtained by the enemy upon this predatory expedition had been indeed trifling, and the loss altogether has fallen upon individuals, the public Stores of every description having been removed; and the only prisoners made by them being considered felons and invalids of the Hospital —

We are sorry to be obliged to observe, that there is too much reason to believe that the Enemy was furnished with exact information respecting the movements of our Troops, and of the state of York and of the position at Burlington Heights from traitors amongst ourselves from men too, who are holding Public situations in the Country, and whose names, we trust, when correctly known, will lead to their conviction and punishment, and hold them up to the just detestation of every loyal subject of his Majesty.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Head Quarters Kingston

Adjutant Generals Office

August the 8th 1813

His Excellency the commander of the Forces, has received from Major General Sir R. H. Sheaffe, a despatch conveying the official report of Lieut Col Murray detailing the operations of a combined movement on Lake Champlain which took place on the 29th of July.

The object of this service has been fully accomplished by the total destruction of all the Enemy's arsenals, Block Houses Barracks and stores of every description at Plattsburgh, Swenton and Champlain Town, and the extensive Barrack at Saranac capable of containing 4,000 men have been Burnt.

All naval Ordnance and other stores on the West side of the Lake have been destroyed or carried away.

This important service has been performed with a degree of promptness and regularity, highly honorable to the Officers directing the expedition, and without sustaining any loss, the American Militia assembled at Plattsburgh having retreated without offering any resistance in defence of that Post. Lieutenant Colonel Murray reports in strong terms, the cordial and spirited co-operation he received from Capt Everard Capt Pring and the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy.

He also states that he was most ably supported by Lieut Colonel Williams of the 13th Regiment, and that the cheerful and spirited conduct of the Troops among whom was a Volunteer detachment of the

embodied Militia of Lower Canada, combined with the regularity and discipline evinced on this occasion afforded a sure pledge that had the opportunity offered, their courage and gallantry would not have been less conspicuous.

The Block Houses and Stores at Champlain Town were burnt by a detachment of the 100th Regiment under the Direction of Capt Elliott of the 103d Regt. Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General His Excellency has also received from Capt Everard of the Royal Navy, to whose prompt, zealous and able assistance, His Excellency feels highly indebted, a report informing him, that after co-operating in the complete accomplishment of the service above stated, he proceeded with his Majestys Sloops Brooke and Shannon and a Gun boat to Burlington, where he found the Enemy's flo-tilla, superior in force, moored under the protection of a high bank, on which were placed a numerous Artillery supported by a strong body of regular and other Troops under Major General Hampton who was reported to have collected all the Troops in the Vicinity of the Lake amounting to about 5,000.

Capt Everard proceeded 20 miles above Burlington, captured and destroyed four vessels within sight of the enemys armed ships, when finding that they would not be induced to venture from a position in which it was impracticable to attack them and every object of the service being fully achieved he returned with the armed Vessels to the Isle aux Noix on the 4th inst. the land forces under Lieut Col Murray having arrived the day preceeding.

By His Excellencys Command

Edward Baynes

Adjutant General

Sir James Yoe's Despatches.

Head Quarters

Kingston August 14th 1813.

By accounts received by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and Commander of the Forces, from Commodore Sir James Yoe, dated off York, at half past 1. P.M. on the 11th inst, the following particularly have been transmitted of the capture and loss of four of the Enemy's Armed Schooners.

On Tuesday evening last the 10th inst, the Enemys Squadron under Commodore Chauncey, got under weigh#, and from their anchorage off the Mouth of the Niagara River and with a fine breeze from the Eastward stood towards our fleet, which was becalmed off the Post at 12 Mile Creek. At sunset a coming off the Land, gave us the wind of the Enemy, when our Squadron stood for them, on which they immediately bore away from us under as much sail as their Schooners could carry to keep up with their larger Vessels.

The Enemys fleet formed a long line, the Pike, Madison, Oneida, and Six Schooners. Two Schooners being placed to the windward for the purpose of raking the masta of our Squadron as it should come up. At 11 OClock the Squadron got within Gun shot of the Schooners; when they opened a brisk fire, and from their going so fast it was more than an hour before the Wolf, our headmost ship, could pass them. At this time the rest of the Squadr n was two and three Miles astern of the Wold, and on her coming up with the Madison and Pike, they put before the wind and made sail, firing their stern chase gun.

Sir James Yoe finding it impossible to get the Squadron up with the Enemy as the Wolf was the only ship which could keep with them, made sail between them and the two Schooners to windward, which he captured, and which proved to be the Julia and Growler, each mounting one long 32, and one long 12 pounder, with a compliment of forty men.

Two of the Enemys largest Schooners the Scourge of 10 Guns, and the Hamilton of 9 Guns upset on the night of the 9th in carrying sail to keep from our Squadron, and all on board perished in numbers about one hundred.

By this loss, and the capture of the two Schooners the Enemy's Squadron has been reduced to 10 vesels, and our increased to eight — It is ascertained that the Pike mounts 28 long# 24 Pounders, and had a compliment of four hundred and twenty men and that the Madison mounts 22 32 pound Carronades with three hundred and forty men.

Nine boat loads of Troops were taken on board their Squadron on Monday for the purpose it is supposed of repelling boarders.

The Wolf has not received any material damage and not a person was hurt on board.

The prisoners were landing from her on the#11th. the damages of the Growler was Repairing.

She had lost her Bowsprit and was otherwise much cut up.

Nothing could exceed the eagerness and enthusiasm manifested by the Officers and men, serving on board our Squadron, for a close engagement and the only apprehension and regret expressed by all, were -

that their opponents, though so far superior in guns, weight of Metal and men, would be too wary to afford them the opportunity of terminating a decisive action, the contest for the ascendancy on the Lake.

Dear bought Victory.

In speaking of the Capture of Little York, the Ontario Repository says, "we state on the authority of a respectable gnetleman, who was present during the whole Battle at York, and who was the next day on board our Vessels, and took a transcript of the list of Killed and Missing that the number amounted to five hundred and fifty three.

Curious American Letter.

The National Intelligencer has published a despatch from Commodore Chauncey, dated at Sacketts Harbour June 4th 1813, ammouncing that he had sent, by Lieutenant Dudley an English standard taken at York on the 27th of April and another taken at Fort George the 27th of May; and also the Mace taken from the Parliament Buildings, by one of his Officers, and presented to him.

The Commodore adds, that over the Mace hung a human Scalp, which he had presented to General Dearborn!

Why the General should have this filthy thing presented to him instead of the Mace, to be by him sent to Washington, time must tell.

We have even thought that General Dearborn was the Commander in Chief of the Northern Army, and that on the Commander in Chief devolved the honor ## of having the colors taken from the Enemy by his Army, presented to him, to be by him presented to the Executive Power.

But here we see a Commander in the Navy is invested with this high honor, to the exclusion of the Commander in Chief and that all his Excellency is entrusted with a dray musty Scalp -- which it seems he has not thought proper to send on to the President: Do not these thing[s] look like an attempt to be little to the Commander in Chief prior to his removal?

We think they do, nay more, we have of late seen other articles in the war papers which have also a squally appearance for the General.

In one an Officer says, after noticing the attack on Fort George &c "If General Boyd had been entrusted with the planning of the attack, all the British would have been taken."

In another the Commander is called "an old G--y" But the squall increases: In the last Intelligencer we find, that even the Secretary of War, has his private Correspondent at General Dearborns Head Quarters, who on the very day, of the date of the last despatch from him talks to the Secretary about "the enemy not finding himself pursued; and "according to our Northern tactics, we disdain to press a beaten Enemy &c.

All which are evidently official slurs on General ######## Dearborns talent, and activity; and having been published by the Secretary in the Government paper must ######### prognosticate his removal, or long furlough. and must have utterly destroyed the confidence of the army in him.

Such are they Guides, People of America

Toasts

The following was given in Charleston Massachusetts as a Toast, at the celebration of the 4th of July 1813

The Canadian Account Current

Debtor

One Territory

Seven Generals

Two Armies

Six Millions per month.

Creditor

One Speakers Mace

One well cured Scalp

One Log House, and one dead Indian, more or less.

If you would see their courage go to Canada: if you would see their mercy, go to Baltimore.

The Frontier Army

Great dissatisfaction has prevailed in the Army, and several able Officers have resigned in consequence of the misconduct and egotism of the War managers at Washington &c

The war Secretary I am told has lately seen fit to foist his son into a majority over the heads of a number of Officers: and General Lewis (who by the bye is brother in law to Mr Armstrong) has gone the rounds to praise his nephew at the expence of other Officers.

In his Diagram despatch he says, "When the day broke, not a man of the 5th Regiment was missing, and that part of the 23d under Major Armstrong was found sustaining its left flank." Now as this sustaining must have been some time after the enemy having made his dash, had returned to his camp, we may see how much of the compliment may be credited to the score of favor.

The gentlemen who have left the army give very different accounts of the affair at Stony Creek, than the official.

They insinuate that instead of the boasted "gallantry of the 5th, 25th, and part of the 23d &c having saved the Army" as General Lewis states those very regiments were pierced through by the British who captured the Artillery, after they had passed through them; and that the 25th Regiment, disgraced themselves, and their country by a precipitate retreat after the first fire, and that they had notother credit, than that of being the swiftest runners.

But what does General Lewis mean when he says those Regiments saved the Army?

The enemy he ought to have known did not exceed 800 men, and that his army amounted to nearly 4000.

Can he mean to insinuate that one Briton could have taken five Americans. The Duke of York used to be quizzed for calling a retreat, "falling back." and"changing position;" but what will the world say, when they find an American General, calling a retreat of 40, or 50 miles in the days "Pushing on"?

American Generals

During the short space of one year, in which we have been at War, the treacherous or cowardly Hull, the gasconading Smythe, and the creeping Dearborn have all passed in rapid succession before our eyes, and then descended to the "tomb of all the capulets;" Just fixing our attention long enough to discover their incapacity, and when vanishing from their spheres, we hope for ever; were a Chandler and Lewis added to the list we should say -- Amen. The endeavor to fix sediments at a higher rate than its natural station is useless; it may for a time disturb and muddy the surrounding element, but must finally sink.

Too long has the bravery of our men been tantalized with imbecile and indiscreet Generals.

The resignation of Dearborn, will (if Lewis does not success him) open the way for judgement and talents; and a man only of such qualitications should be designated.

Fort Meigs

Fort Meigs at the Miami is again attacked. A Proclamation dated at Chilicothe July 2d by Governor Meigs, calls on the "Freemen of Ohio" to turn out wit out delay, to repel the enemy, and, to save from defeat and destruction the brave army of the illustrious Harrison"

P.S. We may soon expect news of moment from that Quarter.

Indian Pensioners

Head Quarters Kingston

Adjutant Generals Office

July 26th 1813

The Commander of the Forces has had under his consideration the report of a board of Officers of Which Brigadier General Vincent was President; assembled by His Excellency's command, at the Head Quarters of the Centre Division of the Army of St Davids the 20th of July 1813 for the purpose of considering the claims of the Indian Warriors in regard to Head Money for prisoners of war brought in by them, and to the propriety of some provision being made for those who may be disabled from service. -- with a view to soften and restrain the Indian# Warriors in their conduct towards such Americans as may be made by them prisoners of War, His Excellency is pleased to approve of the following arrangements submitted by the Board; and directs that the same may be acted upon Viz. The proceedings of a council with the several Indian Warriors assembled at the forty mile Creek on the 27th ult having been presented to the board, it is of opinion, that upon the subject of Head Money upon the prisoners of War brought in by the Indians, allowance should be made to them for each prisoner brought in alive of $5. five dollars. The Board are of opinion the following rates of Pensions are sufficient.

To a Chief, for loss of Eye, limb or receiving a wound equal to loss of limb $100. One hundred dollars per annum, in money or presents.

To a Warrior, ffor loss of Eye, limb, or receiving a wound equal to loss of limb -- $70. Seventy dollars in money or Presents per annum.

To the Widow or family of a Chief killed in# action, or dying of his wounds a present of $200, dollars in money or Goods.

To the Widow or family of a Warrior killed in action, or dying of his wounds a present of $140. dollars in money or goods.

The Board are of opinion that the Indians ought to be entitled to prize money, for the capture of Detroit in the following proportions. Chiefs as Subalterns -- Warriors as privates.

The Head Money for prisoners of War brought in by the Indians Warriors to be immediately paid by the Commissariat upon the certificate of the General Officer Commanding the division with which they are acting at the time.

Edward Baynes

Adjt General

Plunder

During and since the capture of Fort George, there has been the most shameful acts of rapacity and plunder committed on the innocent inhabitants of the Province.

We hear every day of quantities of Plate and other articles being brought from there and sold by the Marauders at a small price.

We are ashamed to record the acts which have bee committed, which stain our national character with such foul disgrace.

Lake Erie

On Lake Erie the British have a ship and Schooner which at the last date June 20th were beating up for Erie to have a brush with Commodore Perry.

A letter from Erie, on the lake of that name dated the 20th of June, mentions that the Queen Charlotte, and ### a British Schooner are on the Lake, and Capt Perry has brought up from Buffalo five vessels, which very luckily escaped them in a fog.

"e have here eleven vessels, two of which will carry twenty guns each.

St Davids

We have great satisfaction in giving to the public, the following extract of a letter from an Officer in the Army at St Davids dated the 24th of August 1813.

A considerable demonstration was made this morning at the dawn of day upon Fort George for the purpose of correctly ascertaining the physical and artificial means possessed by the emeny for the defence of that post, and with a view of surprising and capturing or driving in his line of Piquets, and not without a hope, that the American Commander might be induced by his numerical superiority, to support them with his garrison, thereby affording to the centre division the opportunity it has long wished for to exhibit its valor and display the advantages arriving from its discipline.

But no provocation could induce him to quit his intrenchments and the Fort.

The Enemys Picquets qere surprised and captured; but no disposition was evinced by the American Army to support them, and our advance columns after having remained for a considerable time in the Town of Fort George, and the reconnoissance being completed, were ordered to return deliberately to their respective Camps.

The columns most advanced were commanded by Lieut Colonel Plenderleath of the 49th Regiment, Lieutenant Col Battersby of the Glenbary Light Infantry, Lieut. Colonel, Ogilvie of the Kings, and Major Moody of the 104th Regiment.

So effectually was this service performed that our Troops advanced to within a few hundred yards of the enemys entrenchments, which enabled us to make the mosr correct observations, with regard to the nature and strength of their works. Lieut Col ONeil with a detachment of 30 of the 19th Dragoons, covered the advance of Lieut Col. Hearvy, who was reconnoitre the Centre of the Armys position and dashed with great gallantry into the Town, scouring several of the Streets and penetrating as far as the Presbyterian Church, and Colonel Harvey actually called at his old quarters and recovered a Box he had left there, containing several very valuable articles.

The enemy commenced a pretty brisk fire from the garden walls and houses and opened their Batteries upon us -- notwithstanding which, our Troops, who were extremely unwilling to come away, retired with the greatest order, and regularity, marching in ordinary time, supported by the Cavalry and Indians and I am happy to say with a very trifling loss Viz Capt Fitzgerald of the 49th severely wounded, Lieut Jones and one rank and file of the same Regiment slightly wounded; and two rank and file killed and three wounded of the 104th. Of the Enemy 70 were made prisoners and a number killed and wounded. The Officers commanding the Picquets made their escape by an early flight. The complete succes of this affair in which the main object in view has been accomplished, has given additional Spirits and confidence to our Troops, and must at the same time must have convinced the Enemy that to his in renchments alone he is indebted for his present security.

Perry Fleet at York

Extract of a letter, from an Officer, dated on board the Ship Madison at sea August the 2d 1813.

"I am now returning to Niagara from a cruise of 5 days — we landed at York and Took large quantities of provisions belonging to his Majesty and burnt his store Houses.

My intention in going to sea was to be in the great Naval Battle which was expected, but as yet we have had no fighting.

I fear I shall be so unfortunate as not to get in an action this campaign."

St Regis

Accounts from the lines state, that almost two thirds of the American army is marching to the west upon St Regis, with an intention to cut off the communication between the Two Provinces.

The remainder to continue near Champlain -- it is said 1000 of them entered the seignory of LaCole on Thursday -- we have heard nothing farther of their movements.

Our Militia are in the highest spirits; in a few days the country Battalions in thisDistrict will be at the Point of action to the number of 10,000 men well armed, fearless of the Enemy.

About 200 Sailors have arrived at Quebec for the Lakes.

Subscriptions in England

The proceedings of the Society in London for the relief of the sufferings of the inhabitants of Canada, occasioned by the War, and the Duke of Kents speech on the forming of that Society, cannot fail to be highly interesting and agreeable to all your readers and will no doubt be immediately given to the Public through your paper, although some other matters should thereby be postponed -- The Militia must be highly gratified with the praise bestowed upon them for the exertions in defence of the Province, as well as with the liberality, with which such illustrious characters have come forward to afford relief, to those whose families may suffer from their being called into the field.

Next to the Duke of Kent and Northumberland we find the Name of Our Lieut Governor. Through him the subject was first brought forward in England, and it required only to be suggested to obtain the patronage of those distinguished Noblemen.

In the liberality of their own subscriptions be is not behind them.

When we look at this subscription in its present limited state, and see that from forty four subscribers only there is the sum of £ 3694. what may be expected when it has gone the round of the wealthy Metropolis of the United Kingdom.

To have our conduct thus honorably noticed and to see such zeal for alleviating our distress, must surely inspire us with fresh motives for perseverance, and awaken all our energies in defence of our Country.

Sufferings in the Province of Canada

London O.E. July 7, 1813

Yesterday a numerous and respectable meeting took place at the City of London Tavern for the purpose of taking into consideration the present situation of our North American Colonies, and to commence a subscription to relive them from some of the privations and miseries of war.

At two OClock, the Duke of Kent accompanied by many opulent gentlemen and Merchants entered the room; upon which his Royal Highness was unanimously voted into the Chair.

The Duke of Kent then addressed the meeting. Loving and admiring, as he did the people of Canada — with a perfect willingness to contribute all that he could to their welfare, yet he wished some person more competent than himself, had undertaken to preside on the present occasion. It was however, both gratifying and flattering to his feelings, to be called to the chair by Gentleman who were themselves familiar with our brethren of Canada, who had travelled, and who have lived among them, had witnessed their continued acts of Loyalty and who knew their love and their attachment to the people of Britain. Under these circumstances, he was glad of an opportunity of manifesting how much he had the interest of the people at heart and how much he sympathized with them now when they were visited by the privations and calamities of war -- Applause, The United States having declared war against the British, they marched an armed force towards our colonial frontiers. The people of Canada to oppose them immediately embodied

themselves into Regiments of Militia, and the alacrity for volunteering was so great, that arms could be provided for them in sufficient quantities.

This excellent system of defence, however, removed numbers of the young and aged men, who cultivated the land, and whose exertions, their Mothers, their Daughters, their Wives, and their little ones were dependent.

It was a circumstance perfectly well known, that in Canada, a country partly pastoral and partly agricultural, the chief support of the families of the lower classes, wholly arose from the labors of the men.

The defence of the country therefore having called the men to the frontiers, it was apparent, that the women and children would be in a very miserable and comfortless state during their absence, subscriptions for their relief had been opened; with considerable success in America, but these not being sufficient to meet the calamity, an appeal was made to the feelings of their British brethren; and in proposing to commence a subscription here, he hoped he would be as successful as others of his family had been in promoting contributions for the relief of the Spaniards, the Portugees, and the Russians, who were suffering from the cruel invasion of France. Under these circumstances, he would therefore, propose that a subjscription should be opened for the relief of the Canadian families, whose Sons, whose Husbands whose Fathers and Brothers, had been called forth to defend the independence of their country. Great applause.

It recalled pleasant remembrances to his mind to mention that during the year 1793, he had himself visited the remotest parts of Canada, a

journey in which abundant opportunities occured of observing that the greater proportion of the inhabitants were old Soldiers, who having served in the American war, were comfortably settled, there with their wives and families upon shares of land appropriated to them, to construct their habitations, and which they had cultivated with considerable success.

Under the present circumstances of the Country, the sons of these ancient warriors, would be called to the fields on which their fathers had contested, and surely it became the duty of the people of Britain, to remember their venerable and faithful services, to administer comfort to them while deprived of the support of their Children, and make the horrors of war visit their habitations as moderately as possible. (Great Applause)

Hitherto the colonial Militia, assisted by a very small number of Regulars, and most successfully repulsed every attack, save one, that had been made upon them, a circumstance which shewed, that their native spirit was roused, and that they went heart and soul against their enemies, and that they had determined to preserve their liberties, against the formidable aggression of the United States. He hoped this spirit so apparent in the people of Canada, would be cordially cherished by their English brethren.

From communications made to him from very intelligent Gentlemen in Canada, he learned that the people had displayed a determination in every quarter to oppose with all their might, the encroachments of the United States Companies of Militia every where appeared, the lakes were covered with Boats to transport them according to the emergencies of the Country; men wereembodying themselves faster than arms to equip

them for Battle could be obtained, and all the Country seemed to be moved by one spirit in the general cause of defending their Country.

Lower Canada was equally forward with Upper Canada in raising Militia with a degree of diligence unexampled of persons from fifteen years of age to Seventy. Feeling for the situation of the families of the Militia, he called upon the British public who had so liberally contributed in alleviating the sufferings of people who were not of their kindred to come forward now and administer comfort to the wives, the Mothers and Children of their gallant colonial brethren, who had armed themselves against the aggressions of our enemies.

Under the peculiar circumstances of their situation, war visited them with greater calamities than any other people, their agricultural pursuits were abandoned the supplies of provisions from the United Provinces were now interrupted, and their sole dependence was upon their own courage and the assistance of Britain.

With respect to the Trade, he was strongly impressed with the belief, that it could hereafter be carried on independently of the United States; to have our own resources within ourselves, was a desirable thing, and the aggressions of our enemies sometimes permitted us to discover them.

Before concluding, he begged leave to inform the meeting, that he was authorized to state, that the Duke of Northunberland would give his most cordial assistance and support, to a subscription for their relief of his colonial Brethren, with a perfect willingness to promote a measure, so just, so rational and humane. He would conclude by moving a Resolution, "That the valour heretofore displayed by the people of the British Colonies met with the cordial support, and approbation of the

meeting; that while they admired their valour, they also mourned the miseries and privations which the war had occasioned, to their Mothers, their Wives, and their Children, and therefore resolved to promote a subscription for their future relief and sustenance"

Colonel Gore, warmly corroborated the Statements of his Royal Highness concerning the valor of the Natives of Canada, and rejoiced to think, that the subscription by its liberality would be worthy of the people of Great Britain.

Canadian Sufferers

At a General Meeting, held at the City of London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July 1813, to consider of a subscription for the relief of those Inhabitants of the British North American Colonies who have been involved in distress by the Invasion of those provinces, by the American Army

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent in the Chair.

Resolved. That this meeting are deeply impressed with the strongest sentiments of admiration, at the unshaken loyalty, fidelity and attachment of the Inhabitants of His Majestys North American Colonies, and of their gallant defence of those provinces which were attached, on the declaration of war by the American armh. That three successive invasions of the Province of Upper Canada, to which the chief exertions of the enemy were directed, have been repelled by the valor of the volunteers and Militia, in aid of so small a number of His Majestys forces, and the invading army has invariably been compelled to surrender to a force of a mucy smaller amount, and of which the regular Troops have seldom exceeded one tenth of the number of the enemy.

That the severe sacrifices and losses usually attendant on the invasion of any country, have particularly afflicted his Majesty's American provinces attached by the enemy; and in every instance the inhabitants have volunteered to a man under the age of seventy, leaving their farms, upon the produce, of which their support depends, uncultivated and neglected.

That the consequent privations and distress it has occasioned to themselves and their families, are just objects for the generosity

and liberality of the British nation

That this meeting, in appealing to the public feelings on the present occasion cannot but anticipate an extension of that bounty, in alleviation of the sufferings of their fellow country men which has been so liberally bestowed on our Portugees, Russian and German Allies.

That a subscription be now opened

That a Committee be appointed, with leave to add to their numbers, but any five to be a quorun to manage this subscription Viz His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent The Most Noble the Duke of Northumberland

Lieutenant Governor Gore.

John Inglis	Christopher Idle
John Brainbridge	Edward Ellice
John L. Venner	Thomas C. Benson
Simon McGillivaray	Henry Usborne
Andrew Belcher	James Daniell
William Parker	George Shedden
Alex Gillespie	John Goodall
William Henderson	John Usborne
Thomas C. March	Mr. Alderman Atkins

That his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to accept the thanks of this meeting for his able and impressive speech on this occasion, and for the gracious consideration which he has been pleased to countenance and support the object of this Meeting.

That the following Bankers be requested to receive subscriptions for the purpose of this Meeting

Messrs	Hoare Barnets & Co
"	Curtis Roberts & Co
"	Smith Payns and Smith
"	Jones Loyd and Co
"	Levere Churries & Co.
"	Mastman and Co
"	Darrien and Co
Sir J. Perring Bt Shaw,	Barber & Co
Messr	Drummond & Co.
"	Bown Thornton & Co
"	Bosanquet and Cot

[Ed. from here on its lists a long list of names, not transcribed,# plus a list of subscriptions.

Kingston Oct 9th 1813.

By all accounts we understand that the Americans are on the even of attacking this place.

It is our province to observe that their intentions, have been completely anticipated and every necessary preparation has been made to give them a warm reception. We are happy to announce the arrival of Lieut. Col Drummond, with the first detachment of the 104th Regiment, from Brulington Heights.

This Regiment, with the 49th and the corps of Voltigeurs may be expected here in the course of to day or to morrow.

These three regiments together with our brave Militia, who are pouring in from all quarters and have already assembled in considerable numbers, will be a sufficient reinforcement, and together with our respectable Garrison will be able to repel any force, which the enemy may bring against us.

We are glad to observe that every piece of Artillery is most advantageously placed, and we must really congratulate our fellow citizens on the formidable appearance of every defencible position in the vicinity of this Town.

It has been the general rumor for a few days past, that 6 or 7 of our small vessels have been taken, on their way from Lake Ontario, and sent into Sacketts Harbour; which rumor we fear is too true.

General Dearborn

We understand that General Armstrong on his way to the frontier, stopped at his place in Redhook -- while there he stated in conversation with gentlemen, that Gen Dearborn had been dismissed from the command of the army for disobedience of Orders.

That he had been directed to attack Kingston instead of Little York (now Toronto) -- that his force was sufficient to have taken Kingston at the time, and in the state of defence in which it then was; and that his conduct on that occasion had ruined the plan of the Campaign.

He further stated, that the future success of the campaign, depended on our gaining the ascendancy on Lake Ontario, an event, which from the recent operations on that Lake, we think not likely to happen this Year.

The General further remarked, that there was no longer any prospect of Peace, and spoke of a contemplated removal of the regular Troops from Burlington to Sacketts Harbour, and intimated that their place was to be supplied by Militia

Plan of the Campaign -- It is now said that the latest plan formed by our reboutable warriors for conquering Canada is to concentrate all our armies in the Neighbourhood of Burlington, whence they will penetrate directly into Lower Canada and make a dash at Montreal.

Head Quarters, LaTourche on the
Chateauquay River Oct 27th 1813

General Orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, has received from Major General DeWatteville, the report of the affair which took place in front of the advanced position of his post at 11 OClock on Tuesday morning between the American army under the Command of Major General Hampton and the advanced piquets of the British, thrown out for the purpose of covering working parties, under the directions of Lieut. Col. DeSalisberry; the judicious position chosen by that Officer, and the disposition of this little band, composed of the Light company of Canadian Fencibles and two companies of Canadian Voltigeurs repulsed with loss, the advance of the Enemys principal column, commanded by General Hampton in person, and the American Light Brigade under Colonel McCarty was in like manner checked in its progress on the South side of the river by the gallant and spirited advance of the flank Company, 3d embodied Militia under Capt Daly, supported by Capt Bruyers company of Sedentry Militia Captains Daly and Bruyer being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion of embodied Militia. The enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat being foiled by a handful of men not amounting to a twentieth part of the force opposed to them, but which nevertheless, by their determined bravery, maintained their position screened from instul the working parties who continued their labor unmolested.

Lieut Colonel DeSalsberry reports having experienced the most able support from Capt Ferguson in command of the light company of Canadian fencibles; and also from Capt J. B. Duchasnary. Of the two companies of Voltigeurs; from Capt Lamotte and adjutants Hebden and OSullivan, and from every Officer and Soldier engaged, whose gallantry and steadiness were conspicuous and praise worthy in the highest degree.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the forces, having had the satisfaction of himself witnessing the conduct of the troops on thisbrillia t occasion feels it a gratifying duty to render them that praise which is so justly their due; to Major General Watteville for the admirable arrangement, established by him for the defence of his post, to Lieut Col DeSalisberry for his judicious and Officerlike conduct displayed in the choice of position and arrangement of his force; to the Officers and men engaged with the enemy,the warmest acknowledgements of his Excellency are due, for their gallantry and steadiness, and to all the Troops at the station, the highest praise belongs, for the zeal Steadiness and discipline for the patient endurance of hardship and privation which they have evinced.

A determined persevarance in this honorable conduct cannot fail of crowning the brave and Loyal Canadians with victory, and hurling disgrace and confusion on the heads of the enemy that would pollute our happy soil.

By the report of prisoners, the enemys force is stated at 7,500 infantry 400 Cavalry, and 10 field pieces.

The British advanced force actually engaged, did not exceed 300.

The enemy suffered severly from our fire as well as from their own; some detached corps having fired upon each other by mistake in the woods.

Canadian Light Company had 3 rank and file killed, 1 Serjeant 8 rank and file Wounded. Voltigeurs, 4 rank and file wounded. 3d Battalion, Flank Company, 1 Captain wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 6 wounded, and four missing.

Chateauquay, Chasseurs, 1 Captain wounded. Total -- 5 rank and file killed, 2 Captains 1 Sergeant, 18 rank and file wounded and four missing.

Officers wounded. Capt. Daly 3d Embodied Militia twice wounded severely but not dangerously.

Capt Bruyer, Chateauquay Chasseurs slightly

Edward Baynes

Adjutant General.

Battle on Lake Erie.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U.S. Schooner Ariel Put-in-bay

September the 15th. 1813.

Sir

In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemys fleet on this Lake I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action.

On the morning of the 10th inst. at sunrise they were discovered and put in bay, where I lay at Anchor, with the Squadron under my command. We got under way the wind light at S.W. and stood for them.

At 10 A.M. the wind hauled to SE and brought us to the windward; formed the line and bore up.

At 15 minutes before 12, OClock noon the enemy commenced firing, at 5 minutes before twelve the Action commenced on our part, finding their fire very destructive owing to their long Guns and its being mostly directed at the Saint Lawrence, I made sale and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy, every brace and bowline being soon shot away, she became unmanageable notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master, in this situation, she sustained the action. upwards of 2 Hours, within Canister distance until every gun was rendered useless and the greater part of the Crew either killed or wounded.

Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy I left her in charge of Lieutenant Yarnal, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comfort with the honor of the flag.

At half past 2 the wind springing up Capt Elliot was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara gallantly into action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish, by volunteering to bring the Schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action.

It was with unspeakable pain, that I saw soon after I had got on board the Niagara the flag of the Lawrence come down; although I was perfectly sensible, that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a shew of resistance, and would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her a circumstances soon permitted her flag to be hoisted.

At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for close action.

The Niagara being very little injured I determined to pass through the enemys line, bore up and passed ahead of their two Ships, and Brig giving a racking fire to them from the Starboard guns, and to a large Schooner and Sloop, from the larboard side at half Pistol Shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance,under the directions of Capt Elliot, and keeping up a well directed fire, the Two Ships a Brig and a Schooner; surrounded a Schooner and a Sloop, making a vain attempt to escape.

Those Officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became seamen, of the U.S. Navy.

Lieut Yarnel first of the St Lawrence althoug several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest doing duty

as Lieutenant and sailing Master Taylor were of great assistance to me

I have great pain in stating to you the death of Lieut Brook of the marines and Midshipman Lamb, both of the Lawrence, and Midshipman John Clark of the Scorpion, they were valuable and promising officers.

Mr.Hambleton, purser who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded in the action. Midshipman Claxton and Swartout of the Lawrence were severely wounded.

On board the Niagara Lieutenants Smith and Edwards and Midshipman Webster, behaved in a very handsome manner.

Capt Brevoot of the army, who acted as a volunteer, in the capacity of a marine Officer on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave Officer and with his musket did great execution.

Lieut Turner commanding the Caledonia brought that vessel into action in the most noble manner and is an Officer, that in all situations may be relied on.

The Ariel, Lieutenant Parker, and Scorpion sailing master Chaplain, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service.

Of Capt Elliot already so well known it would be almost superfluous to speak. He has given me the most able and essential service.

I have the honor to inclose a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the Squadrons.

The Capt and First Lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte, and the first Lieutenant of the Detroit were killed.

Capt Barclay, senior Officer and the Commander of the Lady Prevost severely wounded.

The Commander of the Chippeway and Hunter slightly wounded.

Their lost in killed and wounded I have not been able to ascertain it must however have been very great.

I have the honor to be, Sir very respectfully your obedient Servant

O.H. Perry

To the Non Wm. Jones

Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Perry

U.S. Schooner Ariel put in Bay

September 18th 1813

Sir

I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested General Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and there wait until your pleasure be known respecting them.

The Lawrence has been so completely cut up that it is alsolutely necessary, she should go into a safe harbour. I have therefore directed Lieutenant Yarnal to proceed to Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day an Anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the Action.

I shall haul them in the inner Bay at this place, and moor them for the present.

The Detroit is a remarkable fine ship sails well and is very strongly built. The Queen Charlotte is a very much superior vessel to what it has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a large fine Schooner. I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded, I am satisfied, sir that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation.

Under this impression I have taken upon myself to promise Capt Barclay who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near lake Ontario as possible, and I had not doubt you would allow me to parole him.

He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life.

There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners many who have families.

I have the honor to be sir very respectfully your obedient servant

O.H. Perry

To the Hon Wm. Jones

Secretary of the Navy

The exact number of the enemys force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe, that it exceeded ours nearly one hundred.

The number of killed and wounded on board the Squadron under my command Lawrence 22 killed and 61 wounded.

Niagara 2 killed and 23 Wounded

Caladonia, 9 Wounded

Somers 2 Wounded

Ariel 1 Killed and 3 Wounded.

Trippe 2 Wounded

Scoppion 2 killed

Total 27 milled and 96 wounded

Whole number of Men diabled 123.

William Morrison.

We have heard nothing of the progress of the American Army since its departure from Johnston, at which place, it is said they were kept in check from landing by the gallant exertions of 300 Militia. They were pursued so closely by our Troops near Ogdensburgh, as obliged them to destroy two of their small vessels, to prevent their falling into our hands.

It is also said that Colonel Pearson has taken two Mortars at Ogdensburg, which were deposited under the ground, information being given by some of the inhabitants of their deposit.

P.S.

Highly Important.

The following important intelligence was received in town this morning by Express.

"Christlers November 11th 1813.

The enemy attacked us this morning supposed from 3 to 4000 men in number and has been completely repulsed and defeated, with a very considerable loss, a number of prisoners and one gun taken by us; the loss of the enemy cannot be less than 3 or 400, our has been very severe.

The Americans were commanded by Generals Lewis and Boyd

William Mirrson

Lieut Col 89th Regiment.

District General Orders

Head Quarters Kingston

November the 14th. 1812.

His honor Major General DeRottenburgh has received the following dispatch from Lieut Colonel Morrison, commanding a detachment of the centre division, following up the American Army Commanded by General Wilkinson, while moving down the St Lawrence, for the avowed purpose of invading Lower Canada.

The Major General feels the highest satisfaction, in announcing this glorious event to the Troops of Upper Canada. The greatest praise is due to Lieut Col Morrison for his gallant conduct and judicious disposition, as well as to those distinguished Officers, Lieut. Col. Harvey Deputy Adjutant General. Lieut Col. Pearson, Lieut Col Penderleath, 49th Regiment, Majors Clifford 89 Regiment and Herriott, Canadian Voltigeurs; as also to every other Officer, and to the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers engaged in this brilliant affair, whose gallant and distinguished exertions against a force immensely superior, the successful issue of this severe contest, is to be attributed. They have displayed the true spirit of British soldiers, which can never fail of asserting its superiority over the enemy whenever they have the temerity to risk a trial.

Christlers Williamsburg 12th November 1813.

Sir

I have the heartfelt gratification to report the brilliant and gallant conduct of the Detachment from the Centre Division of the Army, as yesterday displayed in repulsing and defeating a division of the Enemy's Force, consisting of two Brigades of Infantry and a Regiment of Cavalry amounting to between 3 and 4000 men, who moved forward about 2 O'Clock in the afternoon from Christlers point, and attacked our advance, which gradually fell back to the position selected for the Detachment to occupy, the rights resting on the River and the left on a Pine wood exhibiting a front of about 700 yards. The ground being open the Troops were thus disposed: --

The flank Companies of the 49th Regiment the Detachment of the Canadian Regiment with one Field piece under Lieut Col Pearson on the right, a little advance on the road -- 3 Companies of the 89th Regiment under Capt Barnes, with a gun formed in Echellon with the advance, on its left supporting it.

The 49th and 89th thrown more to the rear, with a gun, formed the main body and reserve, extending to the woods on the left; which were occupied by the Voltigeurs, under Major Harriott, and the Indians under Lieutenant Anderson -- At about half past 2 OClock the action became General, when the enemy endeavored by moving forward a Brigade from his right, to turn our left, but were repulsed by the 89th forming en potence with the 49th, and both corps moving forward occasionally firing by plantoons; his efforts were next directed against our right, and to repulse this movement the 49th took ground in that direction, in Echellon, followed by the 89th.

When within half musket shot, the line was formed under a heavy irregular fire from the enemy. the 49th were then directed to charge their guns posted opposite to ours, but it became necessary when within# a short distance of them to check this forward movement in consequence of a charge from their Cavalry on the right, leasr they should wheel about, and fall upon our rear, but they were received in so gallant a manner by the companies of the 89th under Capt Barnes, and the well directed fire of the artillery that they quickly retreated, and by a charge from those companies, one Gun was gained— The enemy immediately concentrated their forces to check our advance, but such was the steady continuance and well directed fore of the Troops, and Artillery, that at about half past 4 O'Clock, they gave way at all points, from an exceeding strong position, and endeavouring by their Light Infantry to cover their retreat, who were soon driven away by a judicious movement made by Lieut Col Pearson.

The detachment for the night occupied the ground, from which the enemy had been driven, and are now moving forward in pursuit.

I regret to find our loss in killed and wounded has been so considerable; but trust a most essential service has been rendered to the Country, as the whole of the enemy's Infantry after the action precipitately retreated to their own shores. It is now my grateful duty to point out to your honor, the benefit and the service the country has received from the ability judgement and active exertions of Lieut Col Harvey the Deputy Adjutant General for sparing whom to accompany the Detachment, I must again publicly express my acknowledgements.

To the cordial co-operation and exertion of Lieut Col Pearson Commanding the Detachment from Prescott -- Lieut Colonel Plenderleath 49th Regiment -- Major Clifford 89th Regiment, Major Herriott, of the Voltigeurs -- and Captain Jackson of the R.A. combined with the gallantry of the Troops, our great success may be attributed; every man did his duty, and I believe I cannot more strongly speak their merits then in mentioning that our small force did not exceed 800 rank and file.

To Capt Davis and Skinner of the Quarter Master Generals Department I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance I have received from them, their zeal and activity have been unremitting.

Lieut Hagerman of the Militia; and Lieut Anderson of the Indian Department have also for their services deserved my Public acknowledgements.

As the prisoners are hourly being brought in, I am unable to furnish your honor with a correct return of them but upwards of 100 are now in our possession; neither of the Ordnance Stores taken, as the whole has not yet been collected

I have the Honor to be Sir Your most obedient Servant

J. W. Morrison Lieut Col

89th Regiment.

His Honor Maj Gen DeRottenburg

&c. &c. &c.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the Detachment under the command of Lieut Col Morrison, in action with the Enemy at Williamsburg, on the 11th of November, 1813.

Killed... 49th Regiment -- 1 Captain.

1 Drummer 5 rank and file --

89th Regiment, 1 Drummer 4 rank and file -- Flank Companies 49th Regiment 2 rank and file -- Canadian Fencibles 4 rank and rile -- Voltigeurs 4 rank and file -- Total 1 Captain, 1 Drummer 19 rank and file.

Missing. Flank Companies 49th Regiment, 6 rank and file -- Voltigeurs 3 rank and file -- Indians three warriors.

Name of Officers killed -- 49th Regiment

Captain Nairn.

Wounded -- 49th Lieutenant Jones, dangerously

Captain Bartley severely, not dangerously --

Lieut. Claus left leg amputated.

Lieut Richmond slightly

39th Regiment Capt Browne, severely, not dangerously -- Ensign Leader slightly

49th Flank Companies. Lieut Holland slightly. -- Canadian Fencibles Lieut ~~[illegible]~~ DeLorimier dangerously sinc[e] died. Ensign Armstrong dangerously.

Total -- 1 Officer -- 1 Lieutenant killed.

Total 1 Captain 6 Lieutenants -- 2 Ensigns wounded

(Signed) J. E. Davis

D.A.Qr. M. Gen.

Major General DeRottenburg has great satisfaction in adding his thanks for the very cordial, able and spirited cooperation of Capt Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy, and the Officers and men employed in the Gun Boats, throughout this severe and arduous service -- The beneficial effects of which prior as well as subsequent to this affair, have been displayed, not only in the rapidity of their movements, and the facility with which they have carried into effect the most difficult and dangerous undertakings, but also in the recovery of a large quantity of valuable property and stores, which had been captured by the Enemy

By Order

H. N. Morrison

Lieut Asst. A. G.

General Orders

Adjutant Generals Office

Montreal 10th October 1813

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and commander of the Forces, has received a dispatch from the Right Hon the Earl of Bathurst by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent declaring His Royal Highness approbation of the conduct displayed by the Troops engaged under the command of Major Macdonald of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles against the enemys out post of Ogdensburg.

The complete success which attended this attack is in itself sufficient evidence, if any were wanting -- and his Royal Highness is peculiarly gratified to find, that the Militia have in this, as in previous instances emulated the example of the regular Army.

In considering the case of Capt Jenkins of the Glengary Light Infantry and Lieut Impy the Militia whose gallantry has been so eminently conspicuous, His Royal Highness has great pleasure in acceeding to the recommendation of the Governor and Commander of the Forces, extending to Lieut. Impey the same remuneration according to his rank which Capt Jenkin will be entitlted to receive as an Officer of a regular Regiment And His Royla Highness is pleased to authorize and command that with respect to Lieut. Impey and any other Militia Officer in the similar situation, being wounded on actual service, do henceforth receive out of the Colonial Revenue the same annual Provision to which they would have been intitled had their wounds been received while serving in the regular Army.

In order that His Royal Highness views may the more effectually be carried into execution, a statement of the allowance granted to wounded Officers is hereunto annexed

Edward Baynes

A G for B.N.A.

Statement of allowances granted to

wounded Officers

Field Martial; General or Lieut. General Commanding in Chief at the time to be specially considered.

Lieutenant General £400 — Major General; or Brigadier General, commanding a Brigade, £350. Colonel, Lieut: Colonel, Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Deputy. Adjt General, in chief of the Department, Deputy Quarter Master General, if he be also Inspector of Hospitals £300.

Major Commanding £250. Major Deputy Adjutatn General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals £200. Captain, Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quarter Master General, Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, Aid de Camp, Major of Brigade, Surgeon, Regimental Paymaster, Judge, Advocate, Physician, Staff Physician and Surgeon, Chaplain £100.

Lieutenant. Adjutant. £70.

Cornet, Ensign, Second Lieutenant Regimental Quarter Master, Assistant Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital mate Veterinary Surgeon, Purveyor, Deputy Purveyor £50.

Williamsburg

We are assured on good authority that the loss of the enemy in the action at Williamsburg exceeded 1000 in killed wounded prisoners and deserters -- their flight was precipitate during the day and night after the action on the Morning of the 12th they regained their own shore, in the greatest confusion, and in momentary expectation of being attacked. Several Officers of distinction were killed and wounded,

Major General Covender, was dangerously wounded and is since dead. Lieutenant Colonel Preston, noticed for his ridiculous and Insulting proclamation at Fort Erie, inviting the inhabitants of Upper Canada to place themselves under his protection was dangerously wounded. One six pounder field piece was taken on the charge, and about 120 prisoners 350 to 400 stand of Arms were collected on or near the field of action.

The Militia of Cornwall and the neighbouring Townships have come forward in the most spirited and Loyal manner, and are daily joining the Troops, shewing a spirit worthy of their ancestors, and setting a noble example to their Country men.

We sincerely hope it w ll be followed, and if the Inhabitants of Canada are true to themselves, they can have no reason to fear all the efforts of the Enemy

Sandwich

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Harrison to the Secretary of War

Head Quarters Detroit

October 9th 1813

Sir

In my letter from Sandwich of the 30 ult, I did myself the honor to inform you, that I was preparing to pursue the Enemy the following day.

From various circumstances, however I was unable to put the Troops in motion until the morning of the 2d inst. and then to take with me only about one hundred and forty of the regular Troops Johnsons Mounted Regiment and much of Governor Shelbys Volunteers, as were fit for a rapid march the whole amounting to about 3500 men.

To General McArthur (with about 700 effectives) the protecting of this place and the sick were committed.

General Cass's Brigade and the Corps of Lieut Colonel Ball were left at Sandwich with otders to follow me as soon as the post men received their knapsacks and Blankets which had been left on an Island in Lake Erie.

The unavoidable delay at Sandwich with no disadvantage to us.

General Proctor has posted himself at Dalsons on the right bank of the Thames, fifty six miles from this place where I was informed he intended to fortify and wait to receive me.

He must have believed however, that I had no disposition to follow him or that he had secured my continuance here, by the reports that were circulated, that the Indians would attack and destroy this place, upon the advance of the Army, as he neglected to commence the breaking up of

Bridges until the night of the 2d Instant.

On that night our army reached the River which is 25 miles from Sandwich and is one of the four streams crossing our route, over all of which are Bridges and beeing deep and muddy are unfordable for a considerable distance into the Country. The Bridges here were found entire, and in the Morning I proceeded with Johnsons Regiment to save if possible the others.

At the Second Bridge over a branch of the River Thames, we were fortunate ~~#####~~ enough [to] capture a Lieutenant and eleven privates belonging to the Dragoons, who had been sent by General Proctor to destroy them. From the prisoners I learned that the bridge was broken up, and that the enemy had no certain information of our advance. The Bridge having been imperfectly destroyed, was soon repaired and the Army encamped at Drakes farm, four miles below Dalson's.

The river Thames, along the banks of which our route lay is a fine deep stream navigable for vessels of considerable burthen after the passing of the bar at its mouth over which there is six and a half feet of water.

The baggage of the Army was brought from Detroit in Boats, protected by three Gun boats behind,which Commodore Perry had furnished for the purpose, as well as to cover the passage of the Army over the Thames itself or the mouths of its tributary streams; the banks being low and the Country generally open, (Prairies) as high as Dalsons, these vessels were well calculated for that purpose.

Above Dalsons however the character of the river and adjacent country is considerably changed.

The former though still deep is very narrow and its banks high and woody.

The Commodore and myself therefore agreed upon the propriety of leaving the boats under the guard of 150 Infantry, and I determined to trust fortune and the bravery of my Troops, to effect the passage of the river.

Below a place called Chatham and four miles above Dalsons is the third unfordable branch of the Thames, the Bridge over its mouth had been taken up by the Indians, as well as that at McGregors Mills one mile# above.

Several hundred of the Indians remained to dispute our passage and upon the arrival of the advance guard, commenced a heavy fire from the opposite bank of the creek, as well as that of the River.

Believing that the whole force of the enemy was there, I halted the Army formed in Order of Battle and brought up our two six pounders to cover the party who were ordered to repair the Bridge -- a few shots from these pieces soon drove off the Indians and enabled us in two hours to repair the Bridge and cross the Troops.

Colonel Johnsons mounted regiment being upon the right of the Army, had seized the remains of the Bridge at the Mills under a heavy fire of the Indians. Our loss upon this occasion was two killed and three or four wounded-- that of the Enemy was ascertained to be considerably greater.

A house near the Bridge containing a considerable number of Muskets had been set on fire, but it was extinguished by our Troops and the arms saved.

At the first farm above the Bridge, we found one of the enemy's vessels on fire, loaded with Arms and Ordnance stores, and learned that they were a few miles ahead of us, still on the right bank of the River four miles above the Bridge, we halted for the night, found two other vessels, and a large distillery filled with Ordnance stores to an immense amount in flames -- it was impossible to put out the flames -- two 24 pounders with their carriages were taken and a large quantity of Shot and Shell of various sizes.

The army were put in motion early on the morning of the 5th I pushed on in advance with the mounted regiment and requested Governor Shelby to follow as expeditiously as possible with the Infantry; the Governors zeal and that of his Men enabled them to keep up with the Cavalry and by 9 OClock, we were at Arnolds Mills, having taken in the course of the morning two Gun Boats and several Batteaux loaded with provisions and Ammunition.

A rapid at the river at Arnolds Mills affords the only fording to be met with for a considerable distance, but upon examination it was found to be too deep for the Infantry.

Having however fortunately taken two or three boats and some Indian canoes on the spot, and obliging the Horsemen to take a foot man behind each, the whole were safety crossed by 12 O'Clock Eight miles from the crossing we passed a farm, where a part of the British Troops had encamped the night before under the command of General Warburton.

The detachment under General Proctor had arrived the day before at the Moravian Towns four miles higher up. Being now certainly near the Enemy I directed the advance of Johnson's regiment to accelerate their march for the purpose of procuring intelligence. The Officer commanding it, in a short time, sent to inform me, that his progress was stopped by the enemy who were formed across our line of March.

One of the Enemy's waggoners being also taken prisoner, for the information received from him, and my own observation, assisted by some of my officers, I soon ascertained enough of their position, and order of Battle to determine that which it was proper for me to adopt.

I have the honor herewith to enclose you my General Order of the 27 ult perscribing the order of March and of Battle when the whole army should see fit to act together.

But as the number of the Troops and description had been effectually changed since the Issuing of the Order, it became necessary to make a corresponding alteration in their disposition.

From the place where our army was last halted, to the Moravian towns# a distance of about three and a half miles the road passed through a Beech forest without any clearing, and for the first two miles near the River.

At from two to three hundred yards from the river, a swamp extends paralel to it throughout the whole distance. The intermediate ground is dry, and although the trees are tolerably thick it is in many places clear of underbrush. Across this strip of land its left appeared upon the river supported by artillery placed in the wood, their right in the Swamp covered by the whole of their Indian forces, the British Troops were drawn up.

The Troops at my disposal consisted of about 120 regulars of the 27th regiment five Brigades of Kentucky volunteer Militia Infantry under his Excellency Go ernor Shelby, avaraging less than 500 men and Colonel Johnsons regiment of Mounted Infantry, making on the whole an aggregate something above 3,000 No disposit on of an army opposed to an Indian force, can be safe unless it is secured on the flanks and in the rear. I had therefore no difficulty in arranging the Infantry conformably to my general order of Battle.

General Trotters, Brigade of 500 men formed the front line, his right upon the road, and his left upon the swamp. General Kings brigade as a second line 150 yards in the rear of Trotter's and Chile's Brigade as a corps as a reserve in the rear of it.

These three brigades formed the command of Major General Henry: the whole of Gen Besba's division, consisting of two Brigades were formed upon the left of Trotter. While I was engaged in forming the Infantry, I had directed Col Johnson's regiment which was still in front to be formed in two lines opposite to the enemy and upon the advance of the Infantry to take the ground to the left, and forming upon that flank to endeavor to turn the right of the Indians.

A moments reflection convinced me that from the thickness of the woods and swampiness of the ground, they would be unable to any thing on horse back, and there was no time to dismount their horses in security, I therefore determined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to brake the British lines at once by a charge of mounted Infantry; the measure was not sanctioned by any thing I had seen or heard of and I was fully convinced that it would succeed.

The American backwoodsmen ride better in the woods than any other people.

A musket or rifle is no impediment to them being accustomed to carry them#on horse back from their youth. I was persuaded too that the enemy would be quite unprepared for the shock and that they could not resist it. Conformable to this Idea, I directed the regiment to be drawn up in clsse column, with its right at the distance of fifty yards from the road, (that it might in some measure protected by the trees from the Artillery, its left upon the Swamp, and to charge at full speed as soon as the enemy delivered their fire.

The few regular troops under their Colonel occupied in column of sections of four, the small space between the road and the river, for the purpose of seizing the enemys artillery, and some 10 or 12 friendly Indians were directed to move under the bank.

The Crotchet formed by the front line and General Desba's division was an important point.

At that aplace the venerable Governor of Kentucky was posted, who at the age of Sixty six preserves all the vigor of youth, the ardent zeal which distinguished him in the revolutionary war and the undaunted bravery which he maintained at kings mountain.

With my Aid de Camp the acting assistant Adjt Gen, Capt Butler; my Gallant friend Commodore Perry, who did me the honor to serve as my volunteer Aid-de-Camp and Brigadier General Cass, who having on command tnedered me his assistance I placed myself at the head of the front line of Infantry, to direct the movements of the Cavalry, and give them the necessary support.

The Army had moved on in this order but a short distance, when the mounted men received the fire of the British line and were ordered to charge, the horses in the front of the column recoiled from the fire, another was given by the enemy and our column at length getting in motion broke through the enemy with an irristable force.

In one minute the contest in front was over; the British Officers seeing no hopes of reducing their disordered ranks to order, and our mounted men wheeling upon them, and pouring in a destructive fire immediately surrendered.

It is certain that only three of our troops were wounded in this charge. Upon the left however the contest was more severe with the Indians. Captain Johnston who commanded on the flank of his Company received a most galling fire from them which was returned with great effect. The Indians still further to the right advanced and fell in with our foot line of Infantry, near its junction with Desbas, and for a moment made some impression on it,

His Excellency Governor Shelby however brought up a regiment to its support and the Enemy received a severe fire in front, and a part of Johnsons Regiment having gained their rear retreated with precipitation. Their loss was very considerable in the Action, and many were killed in their retreat.

I can give no satisfactory information of the number of Indians that were in the Action, but there must have been considerably upwards of 1000

From the documents in my possession (General Proctors official Letters all of which were taken.) and for information of respectable inhabitants of this territory, the Indians kept in bay by the British,

which were more numerous than had generally been supposed. In a letter to General DeRottenburg, of the 27th ult. General Proctor speaks of having prevailed upon most of the Indians to accompnay him

Of these it is certain that fifty or sixty Wyandot warriors abandoned him.

The number of our Troops was certainly greater than that of the Enemy, but when it is recollected, that they had chosen a position that effectually secured their flank, which it was impossible for us to turn, and that we could not present to them a line extending more than their own, it will not be considered arrogant to claim for my Troops the palm of superior bravery

(Here follows an encomium upon the Officers generally.

Major Woods of the Engineers already distinguished at Fort Meigs attended the army with 2 six pounders, Having no use for them in action, he joined in pursuit of the Enemy and with Major Payne of the Mounted regiment, Two of my Aid de Camps, Todd and Chambers, and three privates continued it for several miles and made many prisoners.

I left the Army before an Official return of the prisoners, or that of the killed and wounded was made out.

It was however ascertained that the former amounted to Six hundred and one, rank and file, including twenty five Officers. Our loss is seven killed and twenty two wounded, five of whom have since died Of the British Troops twelve were killed and twenty two wounded.

The Indians suffered most -- thirty three of them having been found upon the ground besides those killed on the retreat.

On the day of the Action six pieces of Brass Artillery, and two 24 pounders Iron the day before. several others were destroyed. Of the

Brass pieces three are trophies of the revolutionary war, they were taken at Saratoga and York and surrendered by General Hull — the number of small arms taken by us, and destroyed by the enemy must amount to upwards of five thousand; most of them had been ours, and taken by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, at the River Rasin and Col Dudley's defeat. I believe the enemy retain no other Military trophy of their victories than the standard of 4th Regiment.

They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 41st regt into the field or it would have been taken.

You have been informed sir of the conduct of the Troops and under my command in action; it gives me great pleasure to inform you, that they merit also the approbation of their country for their conduct in submitting to the greatest privations with the utmost cheerfulness.

The Infantry were entirely without tents and for several days the whole army subsisted upon fresh beef without bread or ale

I have the honor to be &c

W. H. Harrison

To General J. Armstrong

Secretary of War.

P.S. General Proctor escaped by the fleetness of his horses escorted by forty Dragoons and a number of mounted Indians. A British Officer of high rank assured one of my Aid de Camp, that on the day of landing Gen Proctor had at his disposal upward of 3000 Indians. But asserted that the greater part had left him previous to the action.

Extract of a Letter from General Harrison to the War department

Dated September 30th 1813.

Head Quarters Sandwich U.C.

Sir

General Proctor has with him 475 regulars of the 41st Newfoundland regiment of veterans; 45 Dragoons; and from 600 to 1000 Indians

Some deserters who left him the night before last, gave the latter as the number.

The citizens of Detroit suppose the former to be correct.

The Ottawas and Chippaws have withdrawn from the British, and have sent three of their warriors to beg for peace, promising to agree to any terms that I shall prescribe

I have agreed to receive them upon condition of their giving hostages for their fidelity, and immediately joining us with all their warriors.

The Wyandots Miamies, and a band of Delawares, which had joined the enemy, are also desirous to be received from the same terms.

The celebrated Chief Main Pock is at the head of the hostile band on the Detroit side of the streight.

Tecumseh# and his warriors remain with the British.

The inhabitants of Detroit, who were in daily communication with them, state the former to be from 1000 to 1200.

Their object in dividing their force was to make a night attack, upon that part of the army which had crossed over to Detroit, or that which remained on this side by a junction of their forces some miles above.

A detachment of the Army and some vessels of war, will set out for the reduction of Mackinac and St Josephs in a few days

I have the honor to be &c

W. H. Harrison

Extract of a Letter from General McArthur dated

Detroit October 6th 1813,

Since General Harrison departure of five nations of Indians Viz, the Ottaways Chippawas, Powtewattomies, Miamies and Kickappos, who were but a few miles back, having come in for peace and I have agreed that hostilities should cease for the present on the following conditions, "They have agreed to take hold of the same Tomahawk with us and to strike all who are, or who may be enemies to the United States, whether British or Indians —

They are to bring in a number of their women as hostages, whilst they were to accompany us to war --

Some of them have already brought in their women and are drawing rations

Prisoners U.S.

On Friday and Saturday last were escorted by a detachment of Major Bells Cavalry from their quarters at Beauport, to the New Gaol, twenty three American Officers; and on the latter day were also taken from the prison Ships, and escorted by a detachment of the 103d regiment to the same prison a like number of non commissioned Officers, making in all forty six conformable to the General Order of the 27th of October Gazette Nov 2d 1813.

Arivals &c.

Quebec Nov 4th 1813.

General Drummond and Suite arrived yesterday, Lieut Col McDonal Aid de Camp to his Excellency the Govern in Chief has also arrived.

****

The Harbour of Quebec for some days past has presented in regard to the arrival of Shipping, the appearance by which it was distinguished before the war.

The supplies and stores and provisions of ever kind sent to this Country is amazing.

****

Part of the 70th regiment, marched up this morning; numerous detachments for every regiment in this country are hourly making their appearance.

Black Rock

The following good and Glorious news was received in Town Yesterday by Express.

The enemy defeated at Black Rock -- One hundred and sixty of them killed -- One hundred prisoners, and seven pieces of Cannon taken -- Their army fled to the## interior -- five vessels destroyed. Every building in Black Rock destroyed Buffalo burnt down.

We lost about 20 men killed.

We are informed that the famous or rather in-famous Quack Doctor Chapin is among the Prisoners.

Several American Officers, taken at Fort Niagara, arrived in Town yesterday -- More are momently expected.

Loss of the Chippeway.

We regret (says the Cincinnati Gazette) to inform our readers of the loss of the Chippeway, her crew and Baggage in the late Gale on Lake Erie.

The Chippeway was a Schooner carrying two Guns and taken by the Gallant Perry from the British.

She was sailing from put in Bay to Detroit having on board 60 souls, among them three Lieutenants, the Baggage of two Regiments, and a large sum of money for the U.S. regiment, all drowned and lost by the staving of the Vessel.

Adjutant Generals Office

Head Quarters Montreal

12th December 1813.

General Orders

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and commander of the forces has to announce to the Troops under his command that he has received a communication from Major General Wilkinson, commanding a division of the Army of the United States of America by order of his Government of which the following is an extract:

"The Government of the United States adhearing unalterably to the principal and purpose declared in the communication of General Dearborn to you, on the subject of the twenty three prisoners, American Soldiers, prisoners of war, sent to England to be tried as criminals, and the confinement of a like number of British Soldiers prisoners of war, selected to abide the fate of the former, and in consequence of the step taken by the British Government, as now communicated, ordered forty six British Officers into close confinement, and that they will not be discharged from their confinement, until it shall be known, that forty six American Officers and non-commissioned Officers are no longer confined."

It would be superfluous to use any argument to refute an assumption so extravagant unjust and unprecedented, as to deny the right of a free Nation, to bring to legal Trial, in a due course of Law her own born natural Subjects taken in the actual commission of the most heinous offence that man can commit against his king, his God, and his Country —

that of raising his particide arm, against his Allegiance and his Countrymen, by leaguing with their Enemies!

A crime held in such abhorence by every civilized Nation in Europe, that summary death by the Law Martial, is its avowed reward and is inflicted with unrelenting severity by France, and the Ally of the United States.

This pretension must appear to every unprejudiced, and upright mind, as in-iquitous and unjust, as in the relation which the Government of the United States has adopted, by placing in close confinement, Three and twenty British Soldiers as Hostages, for an equal number of wretches the unworthy offspring of Great Britain, who when drawn from the Ranks of the Enemy, solicited to be suffered to expiate their treason by turning their arms against their recent Employers. These Rebels have (with the contempt they merit) and consigned to the infamy and punishment there awaits them from the just Laws of thei offended Country.

While the Government of the United States does not blush to claim those outcast Traitors as their own, and outrage the custom of the civilized war, in the persons of honorable men by, placing them on a par with Rebels and deserters no, alternative remains to the Commander of the forces, in the discharge of his duty to his King and Country, and his fellow Soldiers, but to order all the American Officers, prisoners of war without exception of rank to be immediately placed in close confinement as Hostages, for the forty six British Officers so confined by the express command of the supreme Authority in that Country, until the number of forty six be completed, over and above those now in confinement. His Excellency directs that this General Order together with that issued

on the 27th of October be read to the Troops, that the British soldiers may be sensible of the terms on which America has determined to wage this war; confident that he will meet them with proper spirit and indignation, for if they should become a prisoner of a foe, so regardless of those laws which for ages have governed Civilized Nations in War, they would be doomed to a rigorous confinement and that, perhaps, only preparatory to a more savage scene.

Edward Baynes

A. Gen. B. N. America

Middlebury Dec 8th 1813,

We publish the following extract not so much because it contains late news, as on account of some facts which have not come before the public.

Extract of a letter to a Gentlemen in this Town Dated

Malone Nov 15th 1813,

Our Army under General Wilkinson have met with a severe drubbing from the British near Cornwall in Upper Canada.

The light Dragoons in order to make their escape, had to swim their Horses across the St Lawrence to Massena Point, and the redoutable General, with the remains of his shattered and dismayed army, arrived the hight before last at the French Mills in this country.

The battle was fought on Thursday last the 11th inst.

Report says we have lost 1000 or 1200 men Brigadier General Covington was among the killed.

He was brought off the field and was yesterday interred at the French Mills.

You must I think, have heard ere this of the shameful and cowardly doing of Gen Hampton down at Chateauquay river. At the head of 5,000 effective men including three hundred light Dragoons he left the four corners on the 22d ult. and with 11 pieces of field Artillery, and an immense quantity of heavy baggage, travelled in martial array in the direction of Montreal, till he had reached about twelve or fourteen miles beyond the 45th degree, of North Latitude.

Here he had a piece of Hemlock and Beach woods to pass through -- and here too he met with 250 Canadians and 40 Indians, and such was

the perseveringly obstinate firing from the former, and the horrid heart rending yelling and screaming of the latter, that the most puissant General was fain to order a retrograde movement; and on the 1st inst arrived Bag and Baggage at the four Corners.

The Adjutant General reports only 21 killed 33 wounded and 29 Missing. Of all campaign conduct by an American General, this I believe forms the climax of folly and cowardice. Such was the hurry and trepidation of this leader of Armies, to get into safer quarters that the dead and dying and the Wounded, such as could not keep pace with his flying army, were left to the care of the conquering foe.

One poor fellow was shot through the thigh, crawled after our army, and by dint of hard creeping over took them during the night after the battle.

It would be impossible for me to give you an adequate idea of the folly and fight, which seemed to possess our army. One promiscuous scampering of Officers and men on the east side of the river, that he could get farthest from the enemy was the best fellow.

In the heat of such terror our Soldiers loaded and fired back over their shoulder by which means more of our men were killed by the guns of the Enemy.

Captain _____ Belonging I think to one of the light corps, threw away his hat and Sword, -- whether to frighten the Enemy or to enable him to run the swifter, is more than I can take upon me to determine, but ~~#~~ be this as it may He did not halt until he had swarm the River (Chateaugay) and arrived in safety amongst the main body, where was General Hampton in person. Here the Capt blustered and swaggered for a whole hour swearing that the guide had misled them and should be shot.

Nathan Ford

Mr Editor

Sir

The ungentlemanly attack upon my character by General Wilkinson, has been such as to require notice from me. Will you have the goodness to publish the enclosed, and much oblige your friend

Nathan Ford.

Ogdensburg 10th Nov 1813.

To General James Wilkinson Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States

Sir

In your passage down the St Lawrence upon your expedition to Montreal you landed your# Troops three miles above this village.

Your illiberal and ungentlemanly abuse of my Character, on that day, and the succeeding evening, was such as none but a man of your cast could have indulged in.

To prevent any mistake, I have ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, "you declared it to be your wish that Ogdensburg might be burnt, and as for Judge Ford, you would hang him, and if the enemy did not burn his property you would be God d....d if you did not." Contemptable wretch!" That you are much better qualified for an incendiary and hang man than you are for a General, has never been a question with me -- If public opinion is a proper tribunal you must be dull of apprehension, if you have not discovered that a halter is a necessary requisite to your last elevation. It never fails to be the case, when a wretch like you accidentally gets himself placed in a situation as you

are to ape the Tyrant, and trifle with private property and private character.

Had you been separated from your Army, your dastard Soul would soon have shrunk back to its primitive nothingness, that you would have dared to have taken the liberty you did with my character.

Your low ribaldry was to disgusting that even your political friends were ashamed, and they did that for you, which you were never known to do for yourself — they blushed.

When you arrived at Mr Thorps, which is but four miles from where you sat out (the night you moved the Army through this village) you discovered (or others discovered it for you) it was necessary to stop, and take a nap, and give time for the fumes of hot rum to evaporate. A Great General requires great stimulants. There are none who will doubt your great qualities; or the clearness of your head, when it is known, that it requires two drinks of hot rum, to enable you to go through the exertion of one shaving.

I shall pass over your contemptabl fappery at Mr Tharps in the display of your wifes picture, and your two watches. Your folly and your foppish behaviour and conversation would have disgraced a School Boy

After you had sufficiently gratified your vanity with those toys, you commenced your virulent abuse of me, and in language which would have disgraced a billingsgate.

After having exhausted a full portion of your ill nature, you proposed moving on after your Army.

But as you had not quite filled the measure of your## folly, and proposed to entertain the company with a Song before you set out.

For the sake of its sublimity and your taste, I will repeat one of the verses of your Song

"I am now a going to Canada.
And there I will get Money,
And there I'll hiss the pretty Squaws
They are as sweet as honey."

It is no secret that money is your God, and the end has always justified the means for your obtaining it.

As for your Honey Squaws, that is a matter of your own; I have no doubt, you prefer black to white.

The generality of people in this part of the country, had an idea you were a man somewhat above mediocrity, both as a General and a Gentleman, It is only necessary for you to pass through the country, with an Army, and you will leave a universal impression that you are neither.

They however admit, that you support with dignity, your old order, "Knight of the Golden Spurs."

I cannot close this note without reminding you of your audacious declaration at Sacketss Harbour "That you would venture to take the civel Law into your own hands, and apply to the President for your justification" I would inform that you have arrived in a state. that has (thank God) a judiciary, who not only have the power, but the Spirit, to punish a daring outrage even on the character of the little sub tyrant Wilkinson Your base conduct at New Orleans was covered over with the Presidental mantle, but I doubt whether he would dare a second time to screen you from the punishment, which the insulted majesty of the Law demands.

I shall now leave you to the enjoyment of your Billingsgate ribaldry, your hot rum and your honey sweet Squaws

Nathan Ford.

End of 1813

Sacketts Harbour

Extract of a letter from Sacketts Harbour

"We have every probable reason to expect, and I have not the least doubt of an attack here du ing the winter.

Report says the enemy are making every necessary preparation for that purpose at Kingston

A short time sinc e several detached companies of Troops, amounting to about 800 men, were marched from this place to French Mills, leaving this place nearly destitute of Troops -- there remains at the Harbour only about 700 or so, of Harrisons men.

Our fleet is moored to the best advantage but at the best they can only operate as batteries"

Another letter states that Mr Echford was there and had about 400 Ship carpenters at work; and that all the forces were employed in cutting and drawing timber and erecting Block Houses Commodore Chauncey is proceeding from Washington to Sacketts Harbour

Kingston Gazette Feby 12. 1814.

Scott and Morrison

By the arrival of a gentlemen this day from Montreal, we learn that a force of about 3,000 men under Colonel Scott and Morrison, had crossed over to French Mills, which place the enemy had evacuated, having previously destroyed all their Boats &c.

Our Troops were pursuing them towards Plattsburgh, and had taken the U.S. mail which goes from this place to Ogdensburgh Something of Moment, we think may soon be expected from that quarter.

Ogdensburgh

The expedition left Sacketts Harbour, about the 15th of October, and wasted three weeks between there and this place.

It is true the weather was bad but not sufficiently so, as to require such a length of time.

This lingering afforded an opportunity for the enemy to prepare at all points. This was the only disadvantage the men were exposed, and became deceased with a most fatal dissentary.

When the Army passed this place, which they did by land, they resembled a moving Hospital, more than they did an invading army.

Those who had not seen the miserable arrangements and movements of the Army, can form no idea of that want of attention which is palpable to the meanest capacity.

There is much more attention paid to cudgelling the soldiers, than there is in providing comforts for them. Whipping is done away by law, and the Officers have introduced in its stead the cudgel. I have not conversed with a person, who has not expressed horror at the cruelty ~~#####~~ exercised towards the Soldiers.

If the poor Negroes, who are la hed through the Tobacco fields of Virginia are not as humanly treated as the soldiers, their condition must be truly deplorable. When the army passed, it was melancholy to see the poor sick Soldiers dragging on, but whose trembling limbs refused to bear them long -- Scarcely a house for 30 miles, had not more or less of those miserable and sick Soldiers in them -- no provisions for them - or any person left to provide, and aid them on -- numbers are still

remaining among the inhabitants, and are taken care of them.

To give you an idea, how little attention is paid to the sick and wounded, I will state one fact, it will afford data for comprehending the abominable treatment towards the wounded Soldiers if it is contradicted there are hundreds who can substantiate its veracity. After the battle above the head of Long Sault 46 of our wounded were brought across the St Lawrence, and thrown into a house, and there left without further care, they had not even a Blanket to cover them.

There were three Surgeons belonging to the Army, which chance brought to the House, those poor Soldiers with tears intreated them to dress their wounds; their solicitations were seconded by a number of the inhabitants who happened to be there. But those humane surgeons -- those good Samaritans, swore they would not trouble themselves with them, because they did not belong to their regiments and left them without so much as looking at their wounds.

In this situation those distressed men were left to wilter in their blood for Eight days, with no other assistance, than could be given by very few poor inhabitants, whose means of relief was not equal to extending to them the comforts of a Blanket -- what they could do was done with cheerfulness -- It cannot be supposed that 46 men could have been placed in this situation, and whose duty it was not to have known it.

When their situation was made known to the Villagers of Ogdensburg and Hamilton, a subscription was made to procure some necessaries, and Dr. Joseph W Smith of this village and Dr. Ira Smith of Hamilton, humanely

volunteered their services and spent three days in dressing their wounds and providing such comforts as that part of the country admitted of

Mortification, in a number of instances had extended to a dangerous point and others to be fatal, and vermin at pleasure ravaged their ghastly wounds. Humanity blushes and hides her head at cruelty like this — Savages would not treat their warriors like this or with such barbarity

Our army did not remain long at Cornwall, they hurried from there, and took refuge in Salmon river.

The mill dam prevented them from getting further and here they are hunting.

Detroit December 28th 1814

It is rumoured that the British and Indians are in the nieghbourhood of the River Trench, and preparations are making at Sandwich and Malden by our respective Commanders to give them a warm reception, and the Troops at this post are in readiness "I presume you have heard that Gen Cass is appointed our Governor and is sworn accordingly; he has gone to Albany to attend the trial of General Hull; Colonel Butler Commands in his absence.

General Harrison is expected here and will resume the Command.

General Wilkinsons Army

The Utica Patriot of January 25th says "Our Army at French Mills, we understand are leaving their encampment having destroyed their Boats, and making the best of their way, by forced marches to Sacketts Harbour.

The British Troops on the opposite side of theRiver, it is said, are also moving towards Kingston.

This movement of our Troops, is made,we are informed from an apprehension of an attack by the British at the Harbour.

Dreadful Mortality

A Letter from a neighboring town, says "A gentleman lately returned from a tour through Vermont, states the following melancholy fact: That out of a Regiment of 800 Virginians, who joined the Northern Army a few Months since in fine health and spirits, only 200, according to the most favorable accounts, survived; other accounts say only seventy.

Scarcely a single officer remained,

The last officer died while my informant was at Burlington

Colonel Scott

The gallant Colonel Scott and his band have returned to their quarters, after having completely executed the designs on the Enemy which had been previously planed.

All the Boats in and about Salmon River have been burnt.

The Stores and provisions taken and brought over from French Mills, the posts of Malone and four Corners are immense a return of them has not yet been made Before the British Detachment reached the four Corners, the American Troops had evacuated that position, and the peasantry had commenced plundering the public property of their Country. But Colonel Scott came in time to stop their progress

Thus has an expedition ended without ~~[illegible]~~ loss of Blood, which will throw the enemy back at least a year in the prosecution of his designs on this favored Country

La Colle Mills

Differant accounts have been received from Odletown and from the other side of the Lines respecting the Battle of LaColle Mills.

It is stated by some that the Americans loss in killed wounded and missing amounted to nearly 300

It is also said that Colonel Clark on his arrival at Burlington acknowledged to have lost out of his regiment (or Battalion) forty men, and said their whole loss was between one and two hundred and that the British fought like devils. General Wilkinson is said to be in a most violent rage on account of this defeat and declares he will have the La Colle Mills if it costs him his whole Army.

We have again the happiness to congratulate the Public upon an other brilliant achievement of His Majestys Arms on the frontier of this Province. We are assured that the enemys force consisted of about 5000 men, commanded by Wilkinson in person and three Brigadier Generals.

Their loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 400.

Notice

Presidents Officer Upper Canada

Kingston March 24th 1814.

His honor the President has been pleased to appoint, by Commissions bearing this day, the undermentioned Gentlemen for carrying into effect the provisions of an act past in the late session of the Legislature of this Province, an Act to empower his Majesty for a limited time to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect of a treasonable adherance to the enemy "in the several Districts of this Province respectively (the Western District excepted that is to Say

For the Eastern District

Alex McMillan	Samuel Anderson
David Sheck.	Wm. Fraser
Thomas Mears	J. Y. Cozens
John Crysler.	Laurence McKay

and Albert Franch Esquire

For the District of Johnstown

S Jones	Joel Stone
D Jaones	Wm. Fraser
Thomas Fraser	Stephen Burritt
W Gilkinson	Thomas Smith

and Thomas Osborn Esquires

For the Midland District

The Honorable Richard Cartwright

Alex McDonell.	Alex Fraser

Thomas Dorland.	T. Thompson
Thoma Markaldn	Peter Smith
John Cumming	James McNabb
E Washburn	R. C. Wilkins
James Young and	William Crawford

Esquires

For the District of New Castle

Elias Jones	Richard Lowekin
D. McG. Roger	John Burn
R. C. Wilkins	James Young

John Perers and Richard Hare Esquires

For the Home District

Thomas Ridout	Samuel Smith
Wm Allan	Alex Wood
D Cameron	Samuel Hatt
Richard Beasley	Richard Hatt

William Applegarth and James Fulton

Esquires

For the District of Niagara

Robert Kerr	Joseph Edwards
Thomas Dickson	Samuel Street
Robert Nellis	Richard Beasley
Abraham Nellis	Richard Hatt

Samuel Hatt Thomas Clark

William Claus and William Crooks

Esquires

For the District of London

Thomas Talbor Thomas Rolph

Robert Nichol John Backhouse

Mahlon Burwell G. C. Salmon and

Thomas Bowlby Esqrs.

General Orders

Adjutant General Office

Head Quarters Montreal

May 12th 1814

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and commander of the Forces has the highest satisfaction in announcing to the Troops, that he has received dispatch from Lieutenant General Drummond reporting the result of a most spirited and successful attack on the enemy's fort and position of Oswego, which was carried by assault at noon on the 6th inst.

The Lieutenant Governor reports that he having caused six companies of DeWatteville's and one company of the Glenary Light Infantry with a small detachment of Artillery to embark on Board the Squadron in addition to the 2d Battalion of Royal Marines. He accompanied Sir James Yoe in the Prince Regent, and on the evening of the 5th instant, anchored off Oswego, but a violent gale of wind driving the Squadron off shore, the position was not again recovered until noon on the following day, when the disposition for landing was instantly carried into Execution in the following order -- the Frigates taking a position from when they could cannonade the Fort, and the Brigs, Schooners and Gun Boats, in proportion to their respective draft of water, covered by their fire the several points of debarcation of the Troops, which was attended with considerable difficulty owing to the shoalness of water, the Boats grounding the Troops were in many instances obliged to leap out and wade through the water up to their middles to gain the landing; and the enemy having strgonly occupied the favourable position near the shore and woods with which it si surrounded, the disembarcation was

attended with some loss but effected with the utmost promptitude under the direction of Lieut Col Fischer, led by two new formed flank Companies of DeWatteville's Regiment under Capt Berczy; the remaining four companies and detachment of Royal Artillery, being held in reserve.

The 2 Battalion of Marines under Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, supported by a detachment of 200 seamen under Captain Mulcaster Royal Navy; formed a second column to the right of Capt Mc Millan's Company of Glengary light Infantry gained the skirts of the woods to the left, and covered the advance of the column to the fort; which was gained and carried in ten minutes, from the advance of the Troops after landing The enemys garrison consisted of MacCombs 3d Regiment of Artillery of 400 Strong, and a numerous body of Militia, saving themselves by a precipitate flight

Lieut Col Drummond speaks in the strongest terms of the cordial judicious and able cooperation of Commodore Sir James Yoe, and the Officers and Seamen of his Squadeon, and laments the temporary loss, the service has sustained in Capt Mulcaster of the Royal Navy, who is severely wounded.

The eminent services of that Officer, and of Captain O'Conner, Popham and Collier are particularly noticed. The Lieut General bestows the highest praise on the cool and judicious conduct of Lieut Col Fischer of DeWatteville's, and Lieut Col Malcolm of the Royal Marines on the intrepid gallantry, displayed by Capt Berczy,who led the flank companies of the DeWatteville's and by Capt McMillan in the judicious execution of the duties assigned to his light company, in covering the advance.

To Lieut Col Pearson, Inspecting Field Officer, and Major Smelt of the 103d Regiment, who being passengers in the fleet volunteered their services; Captain Cruttendon Royal Artillery. Brevet Major DeCoulton of DeWatteville's, Lieutenant Stevens, Rocket Company; Lieut Gossett Royal Engineers; Lieut Lawrce of the Marines who led the first party that enetered the fort; and Lieut Hewett of the same corps, who climbed the flag staff and pulled down the American colours, which were nailed to it, are respectfully noticed by the Lieut General who represents in the strongest terms the zealous and able assistance he has experienced on this very formidable occasion; as well as on many others; from the Deputy Adjutant General, Lieut Colonel Harvey and also from his Aid de camp Capt Jarroise. It is particularly gratifying to His Excellency to have the notice, that to the high honor of both brances of the serivce; that there was not a single Soldier or Sailor missing, nor a single instance of Intoxication, although surrounded with temptation.

The service has lost a brave and meritorious officer in Capt Holtaway of the Royal Marines.

Every object of the expedition being accomplished -- the Barracks burnt and the Fort dismantled, and all public Stores which were not brought away were destroyed by the Troops. The Troops re-embarked at 4 OClock the following morning and the Squadron Sailed for Kingston

The Enemys loss amounts to at least 100 killed and sixty prisoners, the greater part wounded.

We regret to hear of the capture of a number of our Boats and Seamen belonging to ## our Squadron on Lake Ontario, at Sandy Creek, on the American shore

Lieut Rowe and others made prisoners

Troops# for Canada.

On Saturday morning, this city witnessed the extraordinary sight of a number of Transports with British Troops on board arriving from Bordeaux in France. It is 55 years since any vessels arrived at Quebec from Bordeaux.

What changes have occurred even in that short space of time!

Who would venture to predict what the next fifty years may produce.

In the course of the afternoon the transports proceeded up the River.

The Officers of the Army, and the people belonging to the Vessels who came on shore all wore the white Cockade, which we understand was universally worn by our country men while in France.

The following Regiments were under orders to embark at Bordeaux for North America

85th. 76.th 3d. 57th. 5th. 9th. 27th. 2 Battalions

28th 37th 39th. 40th. 44th. 58th. 2 Battalions

81st. 88th. 60th. 5th Battl. 60th., 4th Batt.

H.M.S. Diomede of 50 Guns also arrived on Sunday from Cork, having on board the 4th Batt of Royals late from Holland. The other Troops that sailed at the same time are daily expected.

Extract of a Letter dated Burtonville near River LaColle June 21st 1814, to a gentleman in this City.

"We have been at this detestable place quartered in Bark Cabins for some time eaten up by Musquetoes, as you may conceive and on piquet &c. patroling the whole day and night to no purpose; till last evening our advance piquet commanded by Capt Wm Johnson, was attacked by about 150 of Col Forsyth's Riflemen but were soon driven to the other side of their lines by about 25 of our Voltigeurs and a few Indian warriors with some loss of killed and wounded on their part, and on ours a Voltigeurs slightly wounded and two Indians.

Quebec Mercury.

Extract of a Letter from An Officer at LaColle to a gentleman in this City dated June 29th 1814

"We have had lately three skirmishes with the enemy, the last yesterday; the action took place near Capt Odell's in Odeltown the enemys force consisted of about 150 and were opposed by 20 Voltigeurs and about 50 Indians, who have distinguished themselves by repulsing the Enemy and driving them for a mile on the other side of the lines, where the enemy received a reinforcement of two pieces of cannon --when our small band retreated without sustaining any loss on our side.

Two Voltigeurs were slightly wounded both in the hand, and an Indian was also badly wounded, but not dangerously --

The loss of the enemy was five men including the famous Col Forsyth of the Rifle corps.

After he had fallen he exhorted his men to bravery, by telling them not to mind him he had fallen in the cause of his Country &c.

"An Inhabitant near where the skirmish took place informed Captain Mailloux Since, that he saw the corps of Colonel Forsyth after he was dead, and that the funeral honors were to take place at Champlain on the 30th inst.

This also is confirmed by a deserter who has come in.

"On the 25th inst at day break Lieutenant Pendergast, with 12 Voltigeurs and Capt Mailloux with 16 Indians went and attacked an American piquet of 30 men, 5 of the enemy were killed and one made prisoner, the loss on our side was one Voltigeur by the name of Verreau who was killed and one by the name of Kitson, wounded on the chin, Kitson is a mere youth,

after being wounded rushed forward upon the person who wounded him and run him through with his bayonet

Bravo pour mon petit Voltigeur.

An Inhabitant by the name of Perkins is carried off by the Enemy chained hand and foot."

82 Regiment

Arrived here yesterday morning at 7 O'Clock the 1st battalion of the 82 Regiment Col Grant commander.

This fine corps is 700 rank and file effective Notwithstanding their being on a long march, and in the worn uniforms which covered them to so much glory in France, they made a noble and impressive appearance.

So healthy are the men that not above 20 were on the Baggage carts.

On the same day in two divisions the first Battalion of the 6th Regiment commanded by Col Campbell upwards of 700 rank and file.

They are an exceedingly fine body of men.

Battle of Chippewa.

The plan of the Bailes, of 1813, are already so far developed, that it does not require the Spirit of prophecy to predict, that the invasion of Canada by General Brown will terminate in the same splendid and Glorious result which has distinguished the Campaigns of 1812 & 1813. The writer of this communication has by the Aid of peculiar advantages, been enabled to ascertain with correctness the plan of the present campaign; and he pronounces with confidence, that the whole system of operations for the present year has been completely destroyed by the unexpected battle of Chippewa, between the American Army under General Brown and the British foces.

The administration finding that without an Army of 30 or 40,000 (which they have not been and never will be able to procure) all attempts on Canada by way of Montreal would prove abortive, determined early in the spring to limit the operations of the present year, first to the conquest of that part of Upper Province, which lies west of the Niagara River; and to pursue the contest against the enemy, by the reduction of the Country lying arounf the west end of Lake Ontario, and as far down the north of the Lake as Kingston.

Should these designs succeed, their whole force was to be directed against Kingston the capture of which would secure the quiet possession of the upper country, and a permanent ascendancy on the Lakes. Combined with and incidental to the first of these operations, was the recapture of Fort Niagara.

Against this no direct attack was to be made, but the evacuation of it by the enemy, or its ultimate fall, with the capture of the Garrison, was to result from and depend on the success of the previous

operations of the Army under General Brown

With these objects in view, a force of 10,000 men consisting entirely of the Troops of the New York and New England line except 2,000 volunteers from Pennsylvania was collected at Buffalo under General Brown and Scott.

This was to be the efficient and active army.

As a regular siege of Fort Niagara would probably consume two or three months if an attempt to reduce that post should be made in that way, it was determined by a bold and sudden movement to Burlington Heights at the head of Lake Ontarion, to secure the Garrison of Fort Niagara from escape, and at the same time reduce the enemys country as far west as Burlington.

To reach Burlington, General Brown at a fixed period was to cross the Niagara River at Buffalo precipitate his force upon the British Posts at Chippawa and Queenston and leaving Fort Niagara and the enemys post at or near Fort George on his right advance by forced marches on the ridge road from Queenston through the back country to Burlington Heights Seize that post and capture the rear of the British forces in the peninsula which was there stationed. The garrison of Niagara and Fort George and its vicinity, being thus cut off from the interior, he was to move from Burlington Heights (leaving a foce at that Point) down the Lake on the south shore, to Niagara River and reduce those posts,

Commodore Chauncey's fleet having the ascendancy on Lake Ontario, was to sail from Sacketts Harbour, at the same time, and cut off all supplies, relief and reinforcements from Kingston while General Brown accomplished these objects.

To conceal from the enemy the real point of invasion, a large force was to be collected at Plattsburg, which should advance to the lines simultaneously with the movement of General Browns Army from Buffalo

This plan of operation by advancing to the lines and making rather formidable demonstration towards the enemys posts in that quarter, was not without effect, for it produced in a partial degree, the result intended

On the night of the 3d of July, the American Army under Gen Brown crossed the Niagara -- on the morning of the 4th surprised and captured the British corps of observation stationed at Erie -- on the morning of the 5th he commenced his march for Queenston intending to seize the outposts of the enemys at Chippewa and Queenston on the morning of the 6th The British commander in that quarter had been vigilantly eatching all his movements, finding that the whole of General Browns army, had crossed over to the Canada shore, and that no apprehension there existed of an attack on Fort Niagara, on the rear, from the American side and probably, suspecting the real object of the movement of General Brown, crossed over on the 4th inst to Fort George, with the Garrison of Niagara leaving therein a small guard.

Determined that General Brown should not gain the ridge Road at Queenston, and thus occupy the country and seize the Posts in his rear, he united with his forces the Garrison of Fort George and drawing together the British Troops from the adjacent posts, advanced on the 5th to the entrenchment at Chippewa marched on that day to the distance of about a mile and a half from Chippawa, crossing and leaving the Chippawa

River, in his rear, and offered General Brown, Battle, on the open plains at Streets Farm.

After a sanguinary conflict of two or three hours the British forces retreated from their intrenchments beyond the Chippawa River leaving Gen Brown in possession of the field of Battle; from whence Gen Brown writes to a friend in this vicinity, that he shall remain there two day, and then advance again, and break down all opposition to Lake Ontario.

The communication of the British Army with the interior is still entire. General Brown must advance to Queenston or abandon his design on Burlington Heights.

Should the British be in sufficient strength before him to dispute the passage of the Chippawa River or subsequently to check his advance to the Ridge Road, the execution of the whole plan of operations will be at an end.

Should General Brown, on the other hand should prove to have a sufficient force, to force his way to the Ridge Road; the British if compelled to retreat, will probably, on reaching Queenston, take the ride road themselves and retire before him to Burlington Heights, evacuating Fort Niagara and Fort George. This object alone will then have been attained and the administration will then find themselves in the same situation in which they were in June 1813, and where they will also probably remain till December 1814.

The British commander thereforem unless he shall hereafter commit a faux pas has by this judicious movement, saved the ultimate loss of the Garrisons of Niagara, Fort George and their vicinity and broken up the whole plan of operations of the American Army for the year 1814.

The administration will therefore probably have abundant till another year to devise some new, more ingenious, scientific and effectual method of capturing those fancy Britons who dare with a hand ful of men, to face an American Army of 6,000 Troop, on the first day of their march, commanded by two of their ablest Generals, and who have the audicity to dispute the omnipotent right of James Madison, John Armstrong and their subalterns, to over run plunder and burn the Canadas in defence of free Trade and Soldiers rights

Utica July 1814.

Arrival of Troops

We congratulate the public on the daily arrival of Troops Stores &c. at this place from the Lower Province Four companies of the 90th Regiment arrived this morning.

From this augmentation of our forces in this Province we trust that General Brown's boasted invasion of Upper Canada from Chippawa to Kingston will recoil upon himself.

Of our affairs on the Niagara frontier and the battle of the 25th of July we can say but little.

We understand however that the enemy were completely repulsed after an obstinate and sanguinary contest of 8 hours; that Lieut Gen Drummond was slightly wounded in the neck, Maj Gen Riall, wounded in the Arm and made a prisoner, and Capt Loring Aid de Camp and private Secretary to his Honor the President also made prisoner

As Lieut Gen Drummonds Official report, we understand, has gone down to Sir Geo Prevost, we hope soon of being able to lay it before our readers.

Execution of Rebels

Out of the 15 persons, tried at Ancaster and found guilty of high treason and robbery and sentenced to suffer death, 8 were executed at Burlington on the 20th of July.

The remaining 7 we understand are to be sent to Quebec, there to wait the pleasure of the Prince Regent. Three of the convicts arrived here this morning, and 4 made their escape at Smiths creek.

Lieut Gen Drummond

We hear nothing that can be depended upon from the Army under Lieut Gen Drummond.

It is however reported, that preparations were making about the 13th Inst. for the Bombardment of Fort Erie, and we confidently expect in a short time to hear of the recapture of that Post and of the entire evacuation of the enemy from the Upper Province, if he is so lucky as to effect a retreat. We regret to hear of the death of Capt E Walker of the Incorporated Militia who we understand was killed on the 12th inst in a skirmish with a party of the enemys rifle men.

The American Fleet under Commodore Chauncey often makes its appearance at the nine mile point.

Adjutant Generals Office

Head Quarters Montreal

August 1st 1814

General Order.

The commander of the forces has the highest satisfaction in promulgating to the Troops, of the District General Order; issued by Lieutenant General Drummond, after the action which took place on the 25th of last month near the Falls of Niagara.

His Excellency is desirous of adding to the meed of praise so deservedly bestowed by the Lieut General on the Troops regular and Militia, who had the good fortune to share in this brilliant achievement the deep sense entertained of their services; and of the distinguished skill and energetic exertions of Lieut General Drummond in the measures which have terminated in repelling the Invaders of His Majestys Territories.

The Commander of the Forces unites with Lieut General Drummond in sincerely lamenting the great loss which the service has sustained by the severe wound received by Major Gen Riall, and his subsequent untoward capture.

It will be a most pleasing part of the duty of the Commander of the forces to bring the meritorious services of the Kings division of the Army of the Canadas before the gracious consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Edward Baynes

Adjutant General.

Head Quarters

Niagara 26th July 1814.

District General Order

Lieut General Drummond offers his sincere and warmest thanks to the Troops and Militia engaged yesterday, for their exemplary steadiness gallantry and discipline in reputing all the efforts of a numerous and determined enemy to carry the position of Lundys Lane near the Falls of Niagara; their exertions have been crowned with success, by the defeat of the enemy and his retreat to the position of Chippawa, with the loss of two of his guns, and an immense number of killed and wounded and several hundred prisoners.

When all have behaved nobly it is unnecessary to hold up particular instances of merit in corps, or of individuals.

The Lieutenant General cannot however restrain from expressing in the strongest manner, his admiration of the gallantry and steadiness of 89th Regiment, under Lieut Col Morrison and Major Clifford, who ably and gallantly supplied the Lieut Colonels place after he was wounded, 41st Light company under Capt Glew and a detachment of the 8th or Kings regiment under Capt Campbell; and Royals acting with them also a party of the Incorporated Militia, by whom the brunt of the battle was for a considerable time sustained and whose loss has been severe.

To the advance under Lieut Colonel Pearson, consisting of the Glengarry Light Infantry, under Lieut Colonel Battersby, a small party of the 104, Under Lieut Col Drummond: The Incorporated Militia under Lieut Col Robinson; and the detachments from the 1st, 2d, 4th & 5th Lincoln Militia, and 2d York under Lieut Col Pary 103d. the Lieut General offers his warmest thanks.

They are also due to the Troops which arrived under Colonel Scott during the action, Viz. The 1st Royal Scotts, under Lieut Colonel Gordon, 8th or Kings under Major Evens, 103d under Col Scott, flank companies of the 104th, with the Norfolk, Oxford, Kent and Essex Rangers, and Middlesex under Lieut Colonel Hamilton.

The admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 19th Light Dragoons, under Major Lislie and of a Detachment of Royal Artillery under Capt Maclachlan are entitled to particular praise, the latter Officer having been badly wounded, the command Artillery devoled on Captain Maukonochie, with whose gallantry and exertions Lieut General Drummond was highly pleased Serjeant Austin who directed the firing of the Congreve Rockets, deserves very great credit.

To the Officers of the General and His personal Staff, to Capt Holland, Aid de Camp to Major Gen Riall, Lieut General Drummond feels himself greatly indebted for the assistance they afforded him.

He has to lament being deprived (by a wound early in the Action) of the services of Major General Riall, who was most unfortunately made prisoner, whilst returning from the field, by a party of the enemys Cavalry, who had a momentary possession of the road. Lieut General Drummond has also to regret the wounds which have deprived the corps of the services of Lieut Colonel Morrison of the 89th Regiment; and Lieut Col Robinson of the Incorporated Militia.

In the fall of Lieutenant Morrison of the 104th Regiment, serving as deputy Assistant Adjutant General, the services has lost a gallant intelligent, meritorious young Officer.

The Lieut General has great pleasure in dismissing to their homes the whole of the Sedentary Militia who have come forward so handsomely on the occasion confident, that on any future emergency their loyalty will be again equally conspicious --

He will perform a grateful duty in representing to His Majestys Government the zeal, bravery and alacrity with which the Militia have co-operated with His Majestys Troops.

Signed J Harvey

Lieut Col & Dept Adjt Gen.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded and Missing.

Officers Killed.

General Staff Lieutenant Morrison of the 104th. Regiment Dept Assist. Adjt Gen. 1st Royal Scotts -- Lieutenant Hamphill 89th Regiment Capt Spunner and Lieut Latham.

Incorporated Militia

Ensign Campbell

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Officers Wounded

General Staff Lieut General Drummond severely not dnagerously; Major General Riall severely and prisoner Lieut Colonel Pearson, slightly, Lieut LeBreton severely.

Royal Artillery -- Captain McLachaln dangerously

1st of Royal Scotts -- Capt Biereton slightly; Lieut Haswell severely, not dangerously.

Lieut D. Fraser, severely not dangerously.

1st Battalion 8th or Kings Lieut Noel and Ensign Swayne, slightly.

Ensign McDonald severely

89th Regiment. Lieut Col Morrison Lieutenants, Sanderson, Steel, Pierce, Taylor, Lloyd and Miles, severly not dangerously. Lieut Redmand and Adjutant Hooper slightly; Lieut Grey and Ensign Sanders, dangerously

103. Regiment -- Lieut Langhorn slightly.

Glengary Light Infantry, Lieut R Kerr slightly.

Incorporated Militia: Lieut Colonel Robinson dangerously; Capt Fraser severely. Capt Washburn, slightly: Capt McDonald severely, left arm amputated: Lieut McDougall mortally: Lieut Ruttan and Ensign McDonald severely; Lieut Hamilton, slightly.

2d Lincoln Militia Adjutant Thomson slightly.

4th Lincoln Militia, Capt H Nellis and Ensign Kennedy slightly.

5th Lincoln Militia: Major Hatt severely

2 York Militia; Major Simons severely Capt McKay slightly; Capt Cockman Lieutenants Orsfield and Smith sererely

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Officers Missing

Royal Engineers Lieutenant Yule

1st Royal Scotts -- Lieutenants Clyne and Lennon supposed to be prisoners

8th or Kings Regiment. Quarter Master Kirnan.

4th Lincoln Militia -- Capt H Nellis and Quarter Master Bell.

Officers Prisoners.

General Staff -- Capt Loring Aid de Camp to Lieut General Drummond.

89th Rebiment -- Captain Gore

103d Regiment -- Capt Brown, Lieut Montgomery, and wounded; Ensign Lynai

Glengary Light Infantry -- Ensign Robins

Incorporated Militia -- Capt McLean;

Ensign Wharf and Qr. Master Tomson.

Provincial Light Dragoons -- Capt Merrit.

Total including Officers

Killed	84
Wounded	559
Missing	193
Prisoners	42
	878

In consequence of the great use made by the enemy of the Buck Shot, many of the wounds are very slight.

(Signed) Edward Baynes

Adjutant General.

Odletown Sept 2d

Our Army crossed the lines at Odeltown on Thursday last, and were encamped at Champlain and Chazy.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost had proceededdfor the Army at Ideltown where he was yesterday afternoon. It is supposed by some that no resistance will be made by the enemy, until the British arrive at Plattsburg, where it is stated considerable preparations are made for a formidable resistance.

Head Quarters

Montreal August 25th 1814.

General Order

In promulgating to the Troops an extract from a District General Order, issued by General Drummond to the Right Division of this Army, inconsequence of the capture of two of the enemys Schooners co-operating in defence of the enemys position at Fort Erie.

The Commander of the Forces avails himself of the opportunity it presents to acknowledge the High sense he entertains of the valuable services rendered to the Right Division by Captain Dobbs of the Royal Navy and the Officers and Seamen of the Vessels placed under his command for that purpose by Commodore, Sir James Yoe.

This event so ably planned, and so gallantrly executed, was followed by a general attack of the Enemys Fort and Entrenchments.

Lieutenant General Drummond reports that the spirit with which it was undertaken enabled our Troops to surmount every obstacle.

Fort Erie and the entrenchments were entered; the guns turned on the Barracks Black House (the enemys last refug) when unfortunately a most violent explosion occurred in the battery, in its effects destroying and disabling many a valuable officer and Soldier, and caused so considerable a consternation, as to induce the remaining troops to abandon the works, and all those advantages which they had gained by their determined conduct and precipitately to retire to our first approaches.

From other causes almost inseparable from night operations, carried on in a close and difficult country; the right column failed in the object it had to accomplish.

With deep regret the commander of the Forces records the loss His Majestys service has sustained on this occasion.

Head Quarters, Camp before Fort Erie,

August 13th 1814

Extract from Morning District General Order

Lieutent General Drummond congratulates the Army on the brilliant atchievement executed last night by Capt Dobbs of the Royal Navy and a party of the Seamen and Marines, who in the most gallant style, boarded and after a short struggle, carried two of the enemys armed Schooners, anchored close to Fort Erie.

Accident alone prevented the capture of the third Schooner; those captured are the Somers and Procupine, the former mounts two 12 pounders, the latter one 12 pounder.

They were commanded by Lieutenants and had on board 35 men each. The Lieutenant General laments to find that Lieut Radcliffe, Commander of his Majesty's Schooner Netly, has fallen on this occasion, he was killed in the act of boarding.

He will be buried at 12 OClock with such marks of respect as circumstances will permit; besides Mr Radcliffe, our loss has been only one seaman killed and four seamen wounded.

The enemy's loss is one Seaman killed three Officers and four Seamen wounded. The whole enterprise reflects the highest credit, on the ability and spirit of Capt Dobbs, and the gallant party under his command.

J Harvey

Deputy Adjutant Gen.

Returns of the Killed wounded and Missing of the Right Division in the Assault of Fort Erie on the 12th Aug 1814.

Killed -- 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, 1 Drummer and# 51 Rank and file.

Missing -- 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants 2 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Midshipman 41 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 486 Rank and file

Total 1 Lieut Colonel

1 Colonel

1 Major

12 Captains

15 Lieutenants

4 Ensigns

1 Adjutant

1 Quarter Master

1 Midshipman

62 Serjeants

7 Drummers

799 Rank and File

Names of Officers Killed and Regiments belonged to

Captain Torrence, 1st Royals or Scotts

Lieutenant Noel 7th or Kings regiment

Colonel Scott 103d Regiment

Lieut Col Drummond 104th Regiment

Officers Wounded

Royal Navy -- Capt Dobbs and Lieut Stephenson slightly -- Mr Harris Master severely.

1st or Royal Scotts -- Captain Rowan, severely Lieutenant Vaughan slightly

41st Regt Flank Companies. Capt Glew and Bullock severely Lieut Hailes slightly Ensign Townsand severely.

89th Regiment, Capt Barney, acting Assistant Engineer severely.

100th Regiment -- Lieut Murray wounded and prisoner; Volunteer Fraser, severely.

103d Regiment -- Major Smelt and Capt Gardner, severely; Capt Colcough, and Lieutenant Charleton severely and prisoners; Lieut Fallon severely: Lieut Cuppage, junion dangerously: Lieut Magher slightly; Lieutn Burrows, Hazen and Ensign Nash, severely.

104th Regt. Flank Companies. Capt Leonard and Lieut McLaughlan severely

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Officers Missing, Capt Elliot Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Royal Navy. Mr Hyde Midshipman

41st Flank Companies; Lieutenant Gardner and Ensign Hall.

103d Regiment -- Capt Irwin; Lieut. Kaye Ensign Huoy, Lieut and Adjt. Pettet.

Signed Edward Baynes

Adjutant General

Extract

Camp before Fort Erie

August 30th 1814

Morning D. General Order.

Lieutenant General Drummond has great satisfaction in acquainting the Troops, that he has received dispatches from Lieutenant Colonel McDougall Commanding at Michillimackinac reporting the repulse and defeat of the Enemy in a combined attack upon that place on the 4th Inst.

On the morning of that day the Enemys Squadron consisting of two Ships four Schooners and several Gun Boats under Commodore Sinclair, which had been off the Island for some days, took a position close in shore.

The two large vessels the Niagara and Saint Lawrence of 20 Guns anchoring with springs on their Cables.

Under cover of their fire about 1000 Troops under the command# of Lieut. Colonel Groghan were landed: Lieut Colonel McDonall did not attempt to intercept the disembracation, but leaving Major Crawford with the Militia in charge of the Forts, he marched out with about 120 men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment; and forty of the Michigan Fencibles, with two field Pieces, having a body of Indians on his flanks and took up a position to cover the Forts.

The fire of his field pieces having checked the e emys advance in front, he made a flank movement with the intention of turning the lrft position which Lieut Colonel McDougall had taken up. In the attempt he was met and engaged by a body of Indians under the Chief Thomas, and driven back in great disorder to their ships, the fires of

whose broad sides alone saved him from destruction. Our loss was only one Indians killed and one Indian and one Volunteer wounded, that of the Enemy was twenty killed and a large number of wounded. The second in command and several other Officers are among the Killed. The enemy's squadron immediately made all sail down the lake.

Previous to the attack the enemy was joined by a part of his force, which had been detached to St Marys on a marauding expedition.

The depredations committed at that place and the wanton Pillage of the unresisting defencelss Inhabitants are circumstances most disgraceful to the persons concerned: the attrocities committed by the enemy under General Clarke at Prarie de Chien and the cruel and deliberate Massacre of some Indians; who by the promise of protection they had inveighed into their power, and whom they enclosed in a log Hut, and in cool blood shot through the logs at them, deserves not only the deepest execration but the severest retaliation.

J Harvey

Lieut Col. D.A.G.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Montreal to his friend in Kingston dated September 12th 1814.

Loss of our Fleet on Lake Champlain

We have just received the melancholy and distressing account of the loss of the whole of our Fleet on Lake Champlain -- Yesterday morning they moved, up to the attack which they commenced in a very handsome style.

Just as the largest ship was rounding a point to lay herself along side of the American large Ship she went aground. Immediately the whole of the Americans fell upon her and tore her to pieces, not leaving a mast or spar standing.

The consequences was the capture of the remainder, save two small Gun boats, that effected their escape.

Just at that moment our Army was advancing to assault the American Works but retired again as soon as they saw the fate of our Fleet was decided.

We lost 3 or 400 men without effecting any thing.

It is said that all the Vermonters have volunteered to a Man, to come over the beat Sir George

"There is nothing now to prevent the Americans going down and taking Isle au Noir as we have only four companies of Militia there at present, and their fleet could get down before any succour could be sent to them.

From the Supplement to the
Kingston Gazette Seept 16th

Head Quarters Camp before Fort Erie

dated September 7th 1814

District General Order

Major General DeWatteville having been directed to detach a party yesterday evening, to endeavour to cut off the enemy Picquet No 4 reports that this service was executed by a company of the 6th Regiment and one of the Glengary Light Infantry joined by the Infantry Picquet at Platows and a detachment of light Dragoons under Capt Eustace, the whole under the command of Capt Paterson of the 6th Regiment, and conducted by Captain Powell Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

The enemy's Picquet was surprised at day light this morning — of its advance party which consisted of about twenty men, and an Officer, not one escaped fourteen incling the Officer being killed, and seven wounded and taken prisoners. The main body of the Picquet fled towards the Forts pursued by our Troops close under the Guns of the place and must have suffered very considerably from our fire.

Our loss has been only one killed, and slightly wounded, both privates.

The conduct of this little enterprize reflects great credit not only on Capt Paterson commanding the detachment and on the whole of the Officers and Soldiers of which it was composed but on Capt Powell, Deputy A. Qr. M. Genl. by whom the enterprize was planned,

Sergeant Powell 19th Light Dragoons, has been named to the Lieutenant General as having again distinguished himself on this occasion

J Hearvey

Dept Adjt Gen.

The Three Rivers Accident

38 lives lost.

Never has this Town witnessed such a scene as it did yesterday (August 11th 1814) for a week before every eye and countenance was gladdened by the arrival of those brave fellows, who had fought and beaten the great enemy of the World, and who had been sent here to rescue us from conquest; but what a reverse, every countenance down cast, and all we hear is "what a melancholy accident" alas! too true it is that I yesterday saw five and thirty of those brave fellows besides the ferry men and his two Sons descend into a watery grave all within five and twenty yards of the shore.

This melancholy and sad accident is rendered more dreadful when the causes which led to it, are correctly related which upon minute inquiry I find to be these;

On the morning of Thursday the 11th inst about 11 O'Clock Capt Stephenson commanding a detachment of about 400 of the 81st Regiment arrived at the Traverse at the Black River near this Town and strange to tell, there was not an Officer of the Quarter Master Generals Department or the Commissary of Transport service to superintend or direct the crossing of the detachment; Capt Stephenson anxious that the detachment should cross to enable them to arrive at the end of their days march, as many of them were already much effected by the heat and being at the same time informed that there was not an Officer of the Quarter Master Generals department within 90 miles of him, and that the Commissary of Transport; who resided at the Three rivers did not conceive it a part of his duty to attend to the crossing of soldiers,

he applied, thus situated to the ferryman who informed him that he had already repeatedly crossed 70 men at a time in his scow, and that it was the only conveyance there to cross the Troops, he also said, that there had been two batteaux there, but by order of the commissary of the Transport Service, they had been removed to the Cape de la Magdelaine for the purpose of crossing the Baggage, there being no alternative, Capt Stephenson with about 60 men embarked in the Scow, and reached the opposite shore Scow, returned and Lieutenant Henderson and 59 men including the Ferryman and his three Sons embarked, when within 25 yards of the shore, most melancholy to relate, the Scow filled and plunged the gallant Lieutenant and his brave Soldiers into the stream unfortunately they could not disengage themselves from their accoutrements having their knapsacks and 60 rounds of ball cartridge on their backs and the current having carried them ### too far from the Scow to attempt regaining it. Exhausted! they sunk never to rise again, one of the few who had secured a hold on the Scow as she rose, perceiving Lieutent Henderson could not swim, seized a plank from the Scow and threw it to him, which was about seven minutes after the scow had sunk, and about forty five of these unfortunate men screaming for assistance but dreadful to add, their comrades on shore had not the means of affording any: and of the men near Mr Henderson endeavoring to lay hold of a plank, unfortunately missed it and sinking seized his sword and was suspended from his waste, thus overpowered (having struggled for about 15 minutes) he sank to rise no more.

Those who clung to the scow about 15 in number, were saved, five of the others were rescued by the exertions of a Mr Minickison, and two

others were saved just as they were sinking, by a girl of the name of Lambert, who perceiving the accident, with the greatest courage and presence of mind set off in a Canoe from the Shore, which she had just left. This melancholy occurence will and has given rise to many animadversions, it has already been attempted by some to throw the blame on the Officer# commanding, upon two grounds; the first, "for allowing so many men to embark at a time," the second, "for allowing the men to embark with accoutrements on their backs," in answer to this I will briefly say "why was not the proper Officer there to direct them otherwise?" but the public must be aware that such surmises can only be made by those who would w llingly avert the gross neglect which is imputable to them, if we have subordinate officers who wilfully neglect their duty, their superior officers ought to take such steps as to compel them to do so, but in this instance, where a manifest neglect is so visible (the result of which so melancholy) nothing short of an immediate dismissal from office should follow, or ought to be otherwise when we see eight and thirty of our fellow creatures drowned? from a mere inattention on the part of those who were entrusted with their safe convoy.

Yesterday afternoon and this morning eighteen bodies were piched up through the indefatigable exerti ns of many of the gentlemen of the Town, and this afternoon they were interred with Military honors, the remainder of the detachment the Military of Garrison and the citizens of the Town attending.

In Lieut Henderson, the service has been robbed of one of its brightest ornaments, the regiment of an honorable and attached friend in the prime of life, just twenty five years of age -- he served in the memorable battle of Coruhna and at Maida he was mentioned in the most honorable manner.

Fort Erie

The public prints give but very little idea of our late disaster at Fort Erie. The following written by an Officer, who was in the affair; and may be depended on:

"Fort Erie was assailed by storm, two hours before day light on the morning of the 15th Inst.

The 8th Regiment with de Watteville's regt and two companies of the 89th attacked the enemys position at snake Hill, and the 103d and one company of the Royals two# companies of the 41st, and two companies of the 104th attacked the Fort But unfortunately, the 8th and de Watterville's regiments failed in their attempt and the whole brunt of the business fell upon the other divisions. By means of scaling ladders the latter got into the fort and took possession of the Guns; both of which they kept for an hour and a half, under a tremenduous fire of grape and Musketry from a ###### stone building in the fort, which the enemy had made into a Block House — The enemy had likewise a force intrenching strongly on the out side of the Fort, who finding they could not drive our Troops from their position, laid the plan of blowing them up; which they effectually did# by springing a mine.

Our loss was immense; our brave fellows were obliged to leave the Fort, when the enemy brought their force around on the two Flanks with two field pieces and completely out flanked them.

The remainder of the division were obliged to retreat with precipitation.

Thus ended this sanguinary affair in which we have to bewail the loss of many brave men."

Fort Erie

We have published a general Order relative to an other sanguinary affair at Fort Erie which took place on the 17th ult wherein we find that our troops behaved to admiration, and finally repulsed the Americans with great loss; but that loss is not mentioned neither is ours stated.

From the vigilance of our private correspondents, we are however enabled to give a tolerable correct Idea of what has taken place.

The success of the American right division at Plattsburg went as quick as lightening to the left at Fort Erie.

The Americans were so elevated in spirit, that their General determined on a grand attack on the British with his whole force, consisting of 6500 men, collected previously from all quarters.

The attack was desperate, and agrees exactly with the tenor of the General Order as to the disposition

The companies of the 6th and 82d Regiments engaged, had it in their power to do much they did wonders, the bayonet was lavishly dealt in the enemys ranks; five hundred of their Troops are said to have been left dead on the field, and two hundred and seventy prisoners made by the United efforts of the Army.

Our loss has been heavy; about 100 are killed, and nearly 500 wounded and missing of the latter most are of de Watteville who have been surprised in the trenches in# rising the works, the number of them made prisoners is not accurately stated; but upwards of 100 is mentioned

Of that fine Regiment, fourteen Officers are killed wounded and Missing.

Late Omission

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board His Majestys ship Undaunted.

dated May the 4th 1814.

Prarie des Chiens

On the evening of the 1st of September arrived at Montreal the Honorable Wm. McGillveray and other Agents and gentlemen of the North West Company -- By them we learn that Major McKay of the late Voyageur Corps, (who formerly distinguished himself in that corps at La Cole) with a party of Indians had succeeded in capturing the American Fort and Garrison at Prarie des Chiens; previously beating off a heavy Gun boat which had advanced to the rescue of the Garrison.

The Saaks following up this business destroying to a man the crews of two Gun Boats consisting of from 100 to 150 men, likewise coming up to reinforce the garrison at Prarie des Chiens.

Arrival of Lieut Gen Drummond

We are happy to announce the safe return on Thursday last of Lieut General Drummond from the right division of the Army at Fort Erie

On disembarking from the St Lawrence and on landing, was saluted by a discharge of artillery and greeted with the most lively sensations of Joy by all classes of People.

This gallant general has maintained a most important post through an arduous Campaign and under the most trying circumstances.

The enemy early in the Spring made a grasp at the Niagara Frontier, but by the unwearied exertions of our gallant Chief and his heroic bands, he has finally been obliged to abandon the idea of conquering Canada, this Campaign, and after laying waste, and destroying what little foot hold he had, we understand has blown up Fort Erie and recrossed to his own shore.

Lake Ontario

Our superiority on Lake Ontario, we believe is no longer disputed by the American Commodore, who we understand has moored his ships head and stern across Sacketts Harbour, from an apprehension of an attack at that place.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Christlers Farm

On the 11th of November being the anniversary of the Battle at Christlers Farm on which occasion the 89th Regiment reaped a full crop of Honor and Military eclat, that Corps was reciewed at this Station by Colonel Tucker Commandant of the Garrison who was afterwards entertained by the Officers of the Regiment with an elegant Dinner as could be provided at Jordans Hotel in this City at which were present Lieut Colonel Maule Asst Qr Mr Genera -- Fort Major Kemble and a numerous list of Officers belonging to Corps on the frontier. Many Loyal toasts were given and drank with## enthusiasm; and the health of Lieut General Drummond "was received and drank with unbounded and repeated applause. Capt Basden of the 89th Presided.

This entertainment gave universal satisfactinn, as it commemorated an event glorious to the British Arms in North America.

The more frequently such occasions present themselves to public notice, the greater will be the Public exultation and triumph, as these feelings are not confined to the bosoms of our warriors, but equally diffuse themselves throughout every class of our civilized and loyal Societies in British America.

To record the triumphs of English Valor, is the most agreeable task of the Historian. The Journalist feels equal pleasure in reviewing the past atchievements of our Countrymen in propogating the exploits of the current day.

Fame looses many of her chams if they are not engraven on a tablet "ere perenniess." [?]

Our Nelson's and Wellington's must not obliterate the recollections of departed and more ancient Heros, although the magnitude of their

exploits claims our highest admiration.

Marlborough, Howe, St Vincent, Cornwallis, Grey and Baird are names ever to be venerated by remotest posterity.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Brown to Commodore Chauncey dated

Head Quarters,

Buffalo Sept 6th 1814.

Your letter of the 10th inst, after going the rounds was delivered to me a few days since on my way to this place.

The exception you take at my letter to the Secretary would be very reasonable and proper provided the fleet on Lake Ontario was your private property over which the Government had no control

But as I had been induced to believe that it was the property of the nation, subject to the orders of Government: and as the Government led me to believe, that the fleet under your Command would be upon Lake Ontario to co-operate with my division of the Army the 1st week in July, I have deemed it fit and proper, to let the nation know that the support I had a right to expect was not afforded me.

I consider my conduct towards yourself and the navy as not only honorable, but, Sir, as being very liberal and friendly, from the date of my report at the battle of Sacketts Harbour to the present hour.

The Troops under my command have always been disposed of so as to meet your views to the extend of my power and authority; and as far as was consistant with the right and the honor of the Army. Your information appears very incorrect as to the situation of the Army previous to the Arrival of reinforcements with Lieut Gen Drummond. From the 9th of July to the 24th the whole Country was in our power from St George to Burlington Heights and could the Army have been supplied with provisions from the depots provided on the Shores of Lake Ontario we should not have doubted our ability (without reinforcements or additional guns) to carry

the Heights, when we could have returned upon Forts George and Niagara, or advanced upon Kingston, (as might have been thought most advisable) with the co-operation of the fleet. You speak of responsibility.

I do not desire you or any other man to be responsible for me. I have endeavoured to execute the orders given me; success has not attended my endeavours; but I humbly trust in Heaven that the honor of the brave men entrusted to my command has been, and will be preserved, let what may happen.

It will be very difficult to retire from Fort George, pressed as the remains of my gallant little Army, are by a superior force of the enemy.

But no other alternative will be left us, unless reinforcements spedily arrive

The Militia are coming in, in very considerable numbers, but it is not yet ascertained how many of them will cross.

The Secretary has given me to understand that General Izard would move to the St Lawrence, with a view of attacking Kingston (Should he and you deem that measure advisable. Should you decide otherwise that General Izard would come with or send to me a reinforcement of from two to three thousand men.

I have not heard from General Izard and begin to apprehend that something has occurred to retard or prevent his movements.

I will thank you for any information you can give me on this subject.

I am sir, with great consideration and respect your most obedient servant

J Brown

To Commodore
Isaac Chauncey

Adjutant Generals Office

Quebec March 21st 1814

General Orders.

His Excellency the Governor and Chief and Commander of the Forces having received official notification that a Treaty of Peace and amity between Great Britain and the United States of America were ratified and exchanged at Washington on the 17th day of February, and by which it is stipulated that all hostilities shall cease immediately -- he announces the same for the information and guidance of the Troops serving in British North America.

His Excellency embraces the earliest opportunity that is afforded him, of restoring to their domestic avocations the Provincial Corps and Battalions of Embodied Militia, whose gallant and patriotic devotion to their Country has so honorably evinced in their zealous service since the commencement of Hostilities, and his Excellency will not fail to represent to our most Gracious Sovereign, the zeal, courage and Loyalty that has been so conspiciously displayed by all classes of his brave Subjects in both Canadas.

The engagement of the Corps of Canadian Voltigeurs, terminating with the war, that Corps is to March to Montreal with all convenient expedition for the purpose of depositing their arms, accoutrements and stores, and will there be disbanded receiving twenty full days pay for every Non Commissioned Officer Drummer and private, in lieu of rations which are not to be issued.

The Officers will continue to receive pay until further orders, but all Garrison and Field Allowances are to cease.

The Frontier Light Infantry and the battalions of Embodied Militia will in like manner be disbanded, and receive the same gratuity as the Voltigeurs. The 1st Battalion of Embodied Militia will deposit their arms accountrements and stores at Quebec -- The 3d Battalion at Chambly, and the 2d, 4th and 5th or Chaffeurs at Montreal.

The corps of Canadian Voyageurs is in like manner to be disbanded, and cease to receive pay on the 24th instant also all the Provincial Drivers and the Troops of Dorchester Light Dragoons under Captain Watson and the corps of Guides under Captain Hebert (who are held responsible for the delivery of the arms and appointments committed to their charge.)

Major General de Rottenburg having received his Excellency's instruction's will give the necessary orders for these arrangements being carried into effect, in the left Division.

All Garrison and Field Allowances to the Militia and Militia Staff will cease in the 24th instant.

The issue of Rum to the Troops is discontinued on the 24th instant, and is to be granted only on particular occasions on the special sanction of General Officers commanding Stations and Brigades.

The Establishment of Regimental Bat Horses is cancelled; these Horses are to be delivered over to the Commissariat to be sold on or before the 24th instant in the Lower Province, and the 21st. of April in Upper Canada, when all Allowances of Forage for such Horses will cease to be issued.

No forage, to be issued in kind after the 24th of April, except to the 19th Light Dragoons, and such Light Artillery as may remain horsed.

Major General de Rottenburg will cause the Sleigh Establishment under the charge of Lieut Fennel to be disbanded, the Horses and Sleighs to be delivered to the Commissariat to be disposed of.

The Gun carriage establishment is no longer to be considered as a separate branch of the Engineer Department — the appointment of Major Sinclair Royal Artillery to the Superintendance of that duty is cancelled on the 24th Inst

Edward Baynes

Adjt Gen B.N.A.

By His Excellencys Sir George Prevost, Baronet, Capt General and Governor in Chief in and o er the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and their several dependencis, Vice Admiral of the same Lieutenant General and Commander of all his Majestys Forces in the said Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada and New Brunswick, and their several dependencis, and in the Islands of New Foundland Prince Edward Cape Breton and Bermuda &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December last by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose and the said duty having been duly ratified and confirmed as well by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for and on the behalf of His Majesty, as the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the signing and ratification of such Treaty as aforesaid, having been Officially communicated to me, and also the exchange of ratified Copies thereof between Anthony St John Baker Esqr. the American Secretary of State, in the behalf of the Government of the said United States at Washington, on the 17th day of February last.

I do therefore in His Majestys Name call upon and strictly enjoin all his Loving Subjects in this Province of Lower Canada faithfully to observe by sea and land, the said Treaty of Peace and Amith existing as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of St Lewis, in the City of Quebec in the Province of Lower Canada, the ninth day of

March in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign

George Prevost

By His Excellencys Command

Jno Taylor

Deputy Secretary.

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